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1875. THE 1875.

Pittsburgh Post

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The Daily Established 1843

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Attorneys-at-Law,

[9-10.] EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA. [tf.]

MOLLY'N HER LAMB.

BOSTON, 1874.

AFTER BRET HARTE.

Mary had a little lamb,
with fleece as white as snow, and
everywhere that Mary went the lamb was sure to go.

It followed her to school one day,
which was against the rule; it made the children laugh and play to see the lamb at school; and so the mistress turned it out,
but still it lingered near, and
waited patiently about till
Mary did appear, and then he ran to her
and
laid his head upon her arm, as it to say, "I'm not afraid—she'll shield me from all harm."

"What makes the lamb love Mary so?" the little children cry. "Because Mary loves the lamb, you know," the teacher did reply.

I.

Hyar, ye darned skunk,
Have ye heern tell
All about Moll
'N her fo'-legged doll?
Ye haven't? H—l!
Why, the yarn's hunk.

II.

'Twas a pup ram—
Wal, call it a lamb—
I don't care a—bit.
Its fleece war—white?
Sonny, ye're right,
White was just it.

III.

This animile,
So juvenile,
So help me! whar-
Ever Moll war,
In door or out,
He was just thar
Or tharabout.

IV.

Wall, Mary once
She went to school;
She wa'n't no dunce.
And that lamb—shoo!
Went ter school too,
Like a durn fool!

V.

Now sheep in thar
Wa'n't 'cordin' to hoyle
No way you fix it.
So the kids star',
So the schoolma'am rar'
And out she kicks it.

VI.

Did the lamb get?
Scarcely, you bet.
Thar he did keep,
Bold as a sheep;
Fight as an anchor,
Or CASEY BLANKER.

VII.

He bo'led around,
He fell in clover;
He kerled a hive over,
And pawed up the ground.
And the schoolma'am's green herbs
He sorter disturbs,
And carves in the fence
Of her residence.

VIII.

But when he did see
Moll reappear,
He got up on his ear.
And scooted to she.

IX.

Wasn't he cute?
Cute ain't no word;
He had inferred—
(For the schoolma'am said she knew it,
And, in short, seen him do it,)
And he'd get bust in the shoot.

X.

So under Moll's arm
His bowsprit he run—
(As they say on the seas;)
And beneath Mary's guns,
Feelin' safe from all harm,
He observed: "B-a, ha!"
"Mary'l ... score for these."

XI.

"Why is he so blamed sweet
Upon Moll?" said young PETE.
"Because the young ... lamb,"
Replied the schoolma'm
"The son of a ram,
Knows Moll's sweet upon him."

—*St. Louis Globe.*

THE MAN WHO WAS HUNG AND LIVED.

"I've often heard my father tell the story which I am now going to tell you, but I don't think I ever told it to any of you before. The old gentleman was about twenty-two when the Revolutionary War broke out, and he served with Horry (*O-ree'*) in Marion's brigade of which he was a most efficient officer. He had a great many strange tales connected with the different parts of this neighborhood, in which he had seen service, and which he loved to tell after dinner, over a glass of his rare old brown sherry. It sometimes seems to me that such things never happen now, even in times of war; but perhaps it is only because the events in which we are actors seldom appear strange to us until we look back at them under very different circumstances and through a long lapse of time.

"The pine-land country around St. Stephen's was then inhabited by the same class of people who are found living there now—poor and uneducated men, who were too lazy to work for themselves, and too proud to work for the large planters around them. The abundance of game and fish in the swamp kept them supplied with meat, their wives and daughters cultivated little patches of sickly corn, sufficient to give them hoecake and hominy, and they never wished for any better fruit than blackberries and persimmons. Many of them had a strong dash of Indian and negro blood, and as a rule they were a lawless set, with no religion and a very faint idea of morals. Few of them owned a foot of the land on which they lived, or had any stake in the country; and yet they were generally as bitter against the British and Tories as the wealthiest planters around them, and they made the best and most reliable soldiers. You all know how Jasper refused promotion for his gallantry at Fort Sullivan because he could neither read or write. Here and there, however, as with the gentry of the State, there was found among them a Tory family or neighborhood; and this was the feeling of the 'spatters' between St. Stephen's and Monck's Corner.

"Not far from the latter point there was a notorious rumshop, kept by a man named Peigler, and within a short distance of it lived his six brothers and about a dozen others, all of them bitter Tories and bad characters. The neighborhood was known as "Scuffletown," from the frequent fights which took place about Dave Peigler's groggery, and was a terror to the country around. The seven brothers especially were regarded as desperate men and professed horse and cattle-thieves. Every Sunday they would gather at Dave's shop, and spend the day and most of the night in drinking, fighting, horse-racing, dog-baiting and other similar amusements.—During the period of general demoralization when the British held Charleston and had overrun the State, the partisan leaders were compelled to retreat to the swamps and virtually disband their commands.—The officers and men would leave the rendezvous whenever the country was quiet, and return stealthily to their homes: their faithful negroes would apprise them of the approach of danger, and they would retreat to swamps in haste, either to lie concealed for a time or to organize some sharp and sudden blow at the surrounding parties. The Peiglers were very troublesome and dangerous to the gentlemen of the neighborhood during these clandestine visits to their plantation homes, acting as spies and informers, and sometimes forming parties for their capture. Dave, the tavern-keeper, was particularly active in these attempts. He had stolen a great number of horses, and was suspected of several murders, though these could never be positively proved against him. My father and his friend and neighbor, Captain Theus, had been frequently subjected to his plundering attentions, and he had loudly threatened to have the latter caught and hung on account of some fancied injury. It happened some time in 1776 that a party of foragers brought news to Marion's camp on the Santee that a body of British horse was moving through the country, and Captain Theus and my father were detailed to command a scouting expedition to hang upon the enemy's flank and watch his movements. The captain's plantation lay in their way, and upon visiting it they found that Dave Peigler and his brother Dan had made a raid on it but a few hours before, and driven off several horses and head of beef-cattle, boasting that they had frightened the rebels out of the country, and promised to return in a few days and burn the house and settlement. The men had been left in a thick piece of woods about a mile off, and the two gentlemen, having secured their horses behind the garden and placed a trusty negro to watch the approaches, were just about to sit down to dinner when their lookout came rushing in with the intelligence that Peigler was galloping up the avenue alone. They had scarcely time to run to the window and prime their pistols before the Tory was at the horse-rack, mounted on a fine bloody stallion which had been stolen from my father's place six months before. The fellow evidently believed himself master of the situation, and had no idea of any enemy being near, for he was cursing and swearing that he left one of his pistols in the dining-room; that if he failed to find it he would cut the throat of every negro on the place; and that, anyhow, he meant to pay himself for the trouble of returning by taking anything valuable he could find and burning the cursed rebels nest at once. It would have been easy to shoot Lin as he stood fastening his horse, and my father had raised his pistol to obey the impulse, but Theus caught his hand, and with clenched teeth and features calm with determined rage drew his sword and stepped behind the half open piazza door. Dave was the most powerful of the brothers, and the smallest of the seven stood six feet two and weighed one hundred and eighty pounds. But both the officers were stalwart men, and conspicuous for their cool courage. I have seen my father in his old days hold down a struggling buck with one hand while he cut his throat with the other. He caught the captain's idea in a moment, and quickly slipped behind the door of the hall drawing out the touch buckskin string which every man was apt to carry in the most convenient pocket.—The outlaw swaggered up the broad brick steps, pistol in hand, and walked recklessly into the hall. The next we saw he was felled to the floor by a fearful blow with the flat of the captain's sabre, which broke short at the hilt, and before he could recover himself both men were upon him and had pinioned his arms with the strong deer-hide thong. Even then it required a severe struggle to quiet him, but when he recognized his captors, and felt the cold muzzle of my father's pistol touching his temple, all his braggadocio vanished, and he begged for his life, like the coward that he was. Theus did not utter a single word, but stepping out on the piazza sounded three long notes on his horn. The grinning negro had without any orders brought a stout piece of rope, and tied the feet of Peigler securely together; then taking one of my father's pistols he mounted guard over the prisoner while his two captors sat down to their frugal dinner. Neither of them had spoken a word to the conquered ruffian, nor did their conversation after the capture make the slightest allusion to him. The signal had been heard, and the squad of homespun cavalry galloped up to the front of the house just as the two rose from the table. The negro was ordered to untie Peigler's feet, and Theus, speaking to him for the first time, commanded him to mount his horse. The men, most of whom recognized him, looked significantly at each other as he sullenly obeyed, and one of them dismounted, and, coolly picking up the rope with which he had been tied, fastened it in a coil behind his saddle, tightened his girths, and, mounting again as if the last act was his only reason for alighting, rode up and took hold of the bridle of the stolen animal, upon which the prisoner had been placed. A scout was then detached to gather information about the enemy's cavalry, and after a few necessary orders the command moved rapidly down the road.

"Peigler maintained a sullen silence and avoided the looks of his guard, but his eye wandered restlessly over the road and the wood which bordered it. He knew perfectly well what he had to expect, but the first impulse of cowardice had given way to desperate resolution, and he made up his mind, as he afterward acknowledged, that it was better to be shot or sabred in a hopeless attempt at escape than to submit quietly to the rope. His arms were tightly pinioned, but his legs were free, and he suddenly leaped from the saddle, just as they were approaching the Old Brick Church, and darted into a little bay by the roadside.

"'Take him alive, men!' shouted the captain; and in a moment the whole party were scattered over the woods in pursuit. The outlaw had the advantage of the horsemen in the thick cover through which he ran, and they would have been forced to shoot him to prevent his escape if his foot had not caught in a bullace vine, throwing him heavily to the ground. He was soon secured and dragged back to the road. The captain ordered a halt, and began to inspect the trees, which you know are mostly oaks and hickories near the Brick Church. It was not long before he found one suited to his purpose, and, as few formalities were observed in those days when a Tory, a rope and a tree were so conveniently brought together, preparations were soon made for the execution. The rope was fastened securely to a stout limb, the saddle was removed from the stolen horse, and the prisoner was set astride of him bareback, with the noose around his neck. When a man finds death inevitable, he must be a poor creature indeed if he does not summon up all his manhood to meet it, and Dave Peigler, coward and bully as he was, astonished his executioners by the cool defiance with which he faced his end. You know there's a straight reach of a quarter of a mile in the State road at that point, and just as the rope was adjusted and the word about to be given, a cloud of dust was seen on the Charleston side, and the play of the sunlight could be noticed on the metal equipments of a party of British cavalry. My father said he distinctly heard the clatter of their sabres as they galloped rapidly toward the scene. There was not a moment to be lost, for the enemy had ten times the number of the Partisans, and every man sprang into his saddle and gathered up his reins for a run. Theus tore a stout twig from a chinquapin bush and struck the mettled stallion heavily on the flank; and then, as the horse darted wildly from under the doomed outlaw, the whole party dashed into the woods at half speed, leaving him swinging in the air.

"The men were too much accustomed to these emergencies to require any orders. They knew every foot of the woods by night or day as well as a policeman knows his beat, and they scattered like a flock of turkeys, each man taking his own course and making his own way back to camp. A few days after my father was detached to bear despatches to Pickens, who was operating on the Saluda, and when he again joined his command it was in the Catawba country, and it was two years before he had another chance to visit home. The negroes told him that Dave Peigler had been buried by the British in old St. Stephen's churchyard, and there was not one of them who would have passed the church alone in the daytime or at night under any circumstances; for they declared that the outlaw's ghost could be seen at any time after dark sitting on the church step, with a rope round his neck, a rum-bottle in one hand and a horseman's pistol in the other."

Just here Ned Poole, who was always ready with some inquisitive question, took advantage of a pause occasioned by the colonel's filling his glass with sherry and lighting a fresh cigar, to inquire, "Did they ever find the pistol that Piegler left at Captain Theus's house?"

"I never heard it if they did," resumed the colonel. "but about five years ago the washboard of the dining-room wall was removed and the lathing taken off for repairs, and a rusty old horse-pistol was found, heavily loaded with a brace of balls, the pan caked with what had once been powder, and the flint as sharp as if picked only yesterday. I never thought of it before, but it may have been Dave Peigler's, for I remember as a boy seeing a large rat-hole in the panneling, which I always thought it would be such fun to poke keys into. Perhaps one of the house-boys found it and threw it into the hole.

"Well, the most singular part of the story is yet to come. Three of the remaining brothers were killed during the war; one died of mania-a-potu; one was drowned in Biggin Creek after a drunken frolic; and Dan had his neck broken by a fall from his horse while racing one Sunday afternoon. He was to have been married that very night; after waiting for him for three hours, a young fellow offered himself as a substitute, rather than have the company disappointed. The bride agreed to the proposition, they were married, and the wedding party all got roaring drunk after Dan's funeral next day.

"The war ended at last, and the survivors returned home to recuperate their shattered fortunes. The country around St. Stephen's and St. John's had been badly harried by the enemy, but very few settlements had been destroyed; and although the negroes had been much demoralized, most of them remained about the old homesteads. The Society of the Cincinnati was soon after founded, and both my father and Captain Theus became members. The South Carolina branch held its annual meetings in Charleston in the autumn, the time when the planters were in the city for the purchase of their winter supplies, and the annual dinner gave the opportunity to the veteran officers of the late war to light their battles over again and talk about their strange adventures over their sherry and madeira. In the fall of 1789 my father went down, as usual, to attend the meeting, traveling on horseback, for there was no Northeastern Railroad then and no steamers plied on Cooper River. It took two days to make the journey from St. Stephen's, the roadside taverns furnishing rest and refreshment at night. One of these, the Seven-mile House, had a decidedly bad reputation; it was too near the city for the purposes of country travelers, and was frequented by disorderly characters from town. My father had not seen Theus for a week or two, and remarked his absence from the society meeting. Just as dinner was served, however, the captain came in, fresh from the road and apologizing for his detention, which he promised to explain after the cloth was removed. The toasts were drunk and the decanter was circulated with the freedom which fortunately is no longer considered essential to the requirements of good society, when the president rapped on the table and called for Captain Theus's story. He related substantially the adventure which I have just told you, and then proceeded with the sequel to it:

"'I was unable to leave home until yesterday after dinner, and stopped at Boinest's tavern last night determined to start early this morning and make the last twenty miles in three hours. Unfortunately, however, my horse struck lame, and by the time I reached the Seven-mile House I had to dismount and lead my horse. I determined to leave him there and hire a fresh beast to bring me on; and, having made the arrangements with the hostler, I went into the bar to get something hot while I was waiting. Imagine my feelings when I entered the room and saw Dave Peigler standing at the counter, as I had seen him often at Scuffletown, serving out rum and sugar to half a dozen ill-looking fellows! I don't think I was frightened, but I know I turned pale with astonishment and it was some time before I could utter a word. The fellow recognized me at once, and his hand shook so as to spill the liquor he was pouring; but he recovered in a moment, and stood looking at me with a very queer, ugly, expression. I thought there might be trouble, but I knew my man if death had not changed him, so I quietly loosened the strap of my holsters, which hung on my arm, and walking straight up to the bar, said I, "Are you not the Dave Peigler whom I hanged at St. Stephen's ten years ago?" "I'm that very Dave Peigler, and as good a man to-day as any of the crowd that roped me up," was the answer. "Then, pray, how the devil do you happen to be here now?" "The devil had nothing to do with it, or things might have been different, and small thanks to you either. You left me twisting round like an old woman's spindle, with a hard knot under my left ear. It sets my head swimming to think of it now. If Ball's Loyalists had been a little more careful, they would have gobbled up your little squad bodily. As it was they caught Joe Edie, who you thought had deserted, and hung him with the same rope from which they had cut me down. It took some rough rubbing and a pint of hollands to bring me to again, but I came round at last, and we buried Edie in the yard of the Old Brick church. I reckon, captain, that clears the score between us, and you and I may's well be friends." Then turning with a wicked grin to the astonished rowdies who stood by he added, 'That's the reason, boys, why I always wear my shirt-neck open. I've never been able to stand the pressure of a cravat since that day.' I took the rum and water which he offered me, but insisted on paying for it, and determined to ride my own horse to town after resting him a while. That accounts for my being late at dinner to-day.'

"My father used to say that after this he never passed the Seven-mile House after night, and always hurried by in the daytime, for he could not help the feeling that if Dave Peigler was not a ghost, he at least ought to be one."

Which is the end of the colonel's story. —*Robert Wilson, in Lippincott's Magazine.*

POKING FUN AT 'EM.

HOW A PHILADELPHIA MINSTREL TROUPE WENT FOR THE RADICAL RING.

One of our leading citizens, who recently returned from Philadelphia, tells a little story which proves the truth of the old adage that "many a true word is spoken in jest." It appears that some days since Governor Hartranft, Bob Mackey, himself Ewell, Senator Rotan, Secretary Quay, and some half a dozen other prominent politicians, met in the city of Brotherly Love. The question of how the evening should be spent came up for discussion, and it was suggested that the party should visit Birch's Minstrels. This proposition was readily agreed to, and a boy was dispatched to buy tickets for the distinguished party. When the messenger arrived at the box office the number of tickets asked for created surprise, and in his curiosity the treasurer asked who they were for. The boy informed him that Governor Hartranft, Mr. Mackey, &c., had determined to visit the theatre that evening. As a matter of course seats were reserved for them in the very front row.

The news of the intended visit of this distinguished party was at once communicated to the management, and it was determined to have some fun at the expense of the leading politicians of the State.

Promptly at eight o'clock the party arrived and were taken to their seats by a gentlemanly usher. The first part of the performance, consisting of songs and jokes, was thoroughly enjoyed by the gentlemen, and the curtain having descended, was in a few minutes rung up for the second part. As it rolled up and the stage came into view an aged darkey was seen seated at a desk with a huge tattan in his hand, and a collection of books before him. Across the scene was the inscription, 'School for Boys.' In a minute in came a number of badly clothed, dilapidated colored boys, who took their seats on benches opposite the old man's desk. Having rapped for order, the schoolmaster began to call the roll. This he did in this wise—"John P. Hartranft, stand up." "Bob Mackey, get up dar." "Come 'ere, Quay." "Ewell, come to de front," and so on until he had called all the names of the gentlemen who were occupying the seats in the front row. The audience, which was a crowded one, soon found out where the joke came in, and as they picked out one and another of the gentlemen whose names were being called, the applause became exceedingly uproarious.

When the names of all the distinguished visitors had been in this way announced, there was still one person left sitting on the bench.

Said the schoolmaster—"Is John W. Forney here?"

Chorus of scholars—"Yes, sah."

"Where is he?"

The pupils turned and pointed to the colored individual still seated on the bench.

"You, John W. Forney, stan' up."

"No, I won't."

"Stan' up directly and join your class."

"No, I won't."

"If you don't get up and get into the ring you'll never get a cent as long as you live."

The hit was taken in an instant by the audience, and cheers burst forth all over the house. So general was the applause that the act had to be repeated before the people would be satisfied. It is said the only persons in the house who did not enjoy it were the occupants of that front row of seats.—*Allegheny Mail.*

A STRANGE DREAM FULFILLED.—Rev. L. W. Lewis, in his "Reminiscences of the War," published in the Texas *Christian Advocate*, relates the annexed remarkable instance as literally true. The battle referred to was that of Prairie Grove, in Northwest Arkansas, fought on December 7, 1862:

A curious fulfilment of a dream occurred at the battle under my own eyes. A man by the name of Joe Williams told a dream to many of his fellow-soldiers, some of whom had related it to me months previous to the occurrence which I now relate:

"He dreamed that we crossed a river, marched over a mountain, and camped near a church located in a wood, near which a terrible battle ensued, and in a charge just as we crossed the ravine, he was shot in the breast. On the ever memorable 7th of December, 1862, as we moved at double quick to take our place in the line of battle, then already hotly engaged, we passed Prairie Grove Church, a small frame building, belonging to the Cumberland Presbyterians.

"I was riding in the flank of the command and opposite to Williams, as we came in view of the house.

"'That is the church, Colonel, I saw in my dream,' said he. I made no reply, and never thought of the matter again until in the evening. We had broken the enemy's line, and were in full pursuit, when we came upon a dry ravine in the wood and Williams said: 'Just on the other side of the hollow I was shot in my dream, and I will strick my hat under my shirt.' Suiting the action to the word, as he ran along he doubled it up and crammed it it his bosom. Scarcely had he adjusted it before a minnie ball knocked him out of line. Jumping up quickly he pulled out his hat, waved it over his head and shouted: 'I am all right!' The ball raised a black spot about the size of a man's hand just over his heart, and dropped into his shoe."

The other morning a nice young man got into a car on the Dayton Short Line Railroad, and saw to his delight the only vacant seat in the car was by the side of a young lady acquaintance. He reached for that seat with joyous strides, and her eyes answered his delighted looks. But just as he got there, an elderly party from the other end of the car waltzed up the aisle and dropped into the coveted seat. The young man approached more slowly and accosted the young lady. "How is your mother?" he asked; "Is he able to get out?" "Oh, yes," she said. "Will he be very badly marked?" he continued; and the old gentleman grew suddenly interested. "Oh no," said the fair deceiver, "with the exception of a few small pits on his forehead, you would never know he had ever had it." "Were you not afraid of taking it?" the young man went on, while the old gentleman broke out in cold perspiration. "Not at all," she replied; "I had been vaccinated, you know." The seat was vacated instantly, two young hearts beat as half a dozen, and the prattle of "nice talk" strewed that part of the car, while a gray haired old man scowled upon them from the hard accommodation of the wood box.

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

Ebensburg, Pa.,

FRIDAY, - - - DEC. 18, 1874.

MR. FINE, of Ohio, has introduced a bill in Congress to repeal the Act requiring the prepayment of postage on newspapers.

WE hope a majority of the lower House at Harrisburg will give the right *color* to their Legislative acts by voting for *Black* and *Brown*, and that the Senate will do the same so far as *Black* is concerned.

A BILL has been introduced into Congress restoring the salary of the President back to $25,000. If it should pass it would not, under a clause in the constitution, reduce Grant's salary of $50,000 one cent, a fact of which he was well aware when he signed the salary grab iniquity. It would only affect the pay of future Presidents.

THE Johnstown *Tribune* pays its respects to Benjamin F. Wade, once a shining light in the Radical party, after the following fashion: "Poor old Ben Wade, once the noblest hero of all the Anti-Slavery champions, is a common lobbyist in Washington. He was yesterday with Col. Thomas A. Scott before the Senate Railroad Committee in the interest of a subsidy for a railroad. To what base uses do we come at last!"

A NASHVILLE paper confidently asserts that Andrew Johnson will go into the next legislature of Tennessee with three times the strength of any of the other aspirants who may be before that body, for a seat in the United States Senate. We are inclined to think that in this instance the wish is father to the thought, although the ex-President will no doubt make a powerful effort to succeed and will throw into the contest all his well known energy and force of character.

IT seems that there is considerable opposition in the Senate to the confirmation of Ex-Governor Jewell the recently appointed Postmaster General. The prominent leaders in the movement are said to be Simon Cameron and Flanagan, one of the Senators from Texas. What Mr. Jewell has done or left undone during his brief occupancy of the department to incur the displeasure of these two radical patriots, we are not given to understand. Mr. Jewell is regarded as an honorable man, and we predict that it will require something more substantial than the personal hostility of Cameron and Flanagan to ostracise him and prevent his confirmation.

P. S. The nomination of Mr. Jewel was confirmed by the Senate on Tuesday.

THE term of Carl Schurz, one of the United States Senators from Missouri, will expire on the 4th of next March, and it seems to be generally conceded that he stands no chance whatever of a re-election. He is a gentleman of very great ability, and as a ready and fluent speaker has no superior in the Senate. He has dealt Grant some severe and stunning blows, especially on the corrupt San Domingo job, and other kindred measures. He was a devoted friend of President Lincoln, but could never endorse the iniquities of Grantism, and when the liberal Republican party was organized he identified himself with its political fortunes and presided over the Cincinnati Convention when Horace Greeley was nominated for President, although he preferred another candidate. His personal integrity is beyond suspicion, and no man's absence from the Senate will be more generally regretted than that of Mr. Schurz.

UNDER an Act of Congress which provides that a judge of any of the United States Courts who has arrived at the age of 70 may retire on full pay, Judge Swayne of Ohio, one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, who reached that age last week, has signified his intention of availing himself of the provision of the act referred to. This will give Grant an opportunity to fill the vacancy. The court consists of *nine* members, of whom Mr. Lincoln appointed *five*, viz: Swayne, Miller, Davis, Field, and the late Chief Justice Chase. Grant has appointed *four*, viz: Strong, Bradley, Hunt, and Waite, the successor of Judge Chase. The remaining Associate Justice, Clifford, was appointed by Mr. Buchanan in 1858. The Southern States are entirely unrepresented on the bench of the court, an anomaly in its organization which ought not to exist. That there are men in that section fit for the position no one doubts, but as they do not, belong to the Grant school of politics they will be passed by and some thick and thin supporter of the administration will be nominated.

THERE was some discussion last week in the lower branch of Congress on the financial question, and the fact was plainly developed that the President and the radical majority are as wide apart as the poles. The President in his message took strong and decided ground in favor of an early resumption of specie payments and against any inflation or increase of the greenback currency. He believes that the certain cure for the financial ills under which the business of the country is suffering, is a return as soon as possible to the hard money of the constitution, gold and silver, and in this opinion he enunciates sound Democratic doctrine. His views are violently opposed by Judge Kelly of this State and Benjamin F. Butler, while Dawes and Garfield sustain him. The Secretary of the Treasury in his report holds the same views that the President does in his message, and enforces them in strong and vigorous language. Owing to this irreconcilable difference between Grant and one wing of the Republican party in Congress on a question so vital as that of the currency, it may safely be assumed that no definite legislation on the subject will take place at the present session, in which event the country will be the gainer.

AN interesting presentation took place in Paris at the American Embassy on the 9th instant. A short time after the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown in October, 1781, General Washington presented to Lafayette as a testimonial of his high regard, a gold watch on the back of which was engraved an appropriate inscription. When Lafayette made his last visit to this country in 1825, he went to the Hermitage to see General Jackson, and then passed on to Nashville, where he was received with distinguished honor. When he retired to his bed late at night, his body servant placed his watch inside of a large trunk in the General's room and neglected to lock it. The next morning it was discovered that the watch was missing, and although a large reward was offered for its return it was not forthcoming. About two or three years ago this same watch was purchased by a gentleman resided in Galveston, Texas, from a Jew pawnbroker in Memphis. Having often read the story about the loss of the watch in Nashville, and seeing the inscription on its back, he wrote to Mr. Fish, Secretary of State, about eighteen months ago and proposed selling it to the government for $300, in order that it might be restored to the heirs of Lafayette. Mr. Fish sent a communication to Congress on the subject, and on the 22d of June last that body passed an act authorizing its purchase. An interview was afterwards had with the Memphis Jew, who stated that some months before he sold it to the Texas gentleman, it had been pawned with him by a lady living in the interior of the State as security for the loan of a certain sum of money and that the time for its redemption had expired. The lady was visited and solved the mystery of its loss, stating who took it from Lafayette's trunk and the accidental finding of it by herself several years ago in her mother's house in a secret drawer in an old secretary where it was placed in 1825, together with a written statement made by the person who had pilfered it, in which he expressed a deep feeling of remorse for his act. Mr. Fish transmitted it to Mr Washburne, the United States Minister to France, and that gentleman on the 9th in an appropriate address handed it to M. Oscar De Lafayette in the presence of the entire Lafayette family and a large number of Americans who are spending the winter in Paris. M. Lafayette made an appropriate reply, expressing the thanks of the Lafayette family to Congress and the government for the restoration of the long lost and invaluable relic.

HON. HIESTER CLYMER, who so ably represents "Old Berks" in Congress, is a gentleman in whom the democracy of Pennsylvania feel a just pride. He occupies a commanding position in the House and is respected for his ability as well as his undoubted integrity. He addressed a letter to the Democrats of Philadelphia who recently celebrated the victories of October and November, in which he said:

> Let us not vainly imagine that it is purely partisan—that we, as an organization, have won it unaided by the good and just men of other political affiliations. Let us rather accept it in its true significance, as a protest by the honest men of all parties against unconstitutional and illegal rule—against Executive usurpation and aggrandizement—against legislative abuses and corruption—against the insidious and debasing influences of corporated power—against the villainies and robberies of organized rings and banded plunderers—against incompetency and faithlessness in paces of trust and power—against the terrorism of executive patronage and the unblushing nepotism of an attempted dynasty, and finally and above all—against that fell spirit of centralization, which would wipe out the reserved rights, privileges and immunities of Sovereign States and clothe the Federal Government with absolute and supreme power!
>
> These are among the existing evils against which the result of the late elections is a solemn protest, and to all men that result is not only a warning, but like wise an absolute command.
>
> It charges us specially to whom power has been entrusted that we should restore the benign rule of the Constitution and of law—that we should not only banish thieves and plunderers, but that in all things we should be honest ourselves—that we should do exact justice to all men of every race, protecting them in their guaranteed rights and defending their every constitutional privilege—that in all governmental expenditures there should be wise economy and rigid accountability—that there should be no special legislation for, nor largesses to corporations or individuals—that the finances shall be restored to the constitutional basis—that the industries of the land shall be relieved of the existing paralysis so that our vast agricultural, mineral and other resources may be developed, whereby honest labor may be rewarded, and want and misery banished—that the people of each state must be unmolested in their right to control their own domestic affairs unawed by federal power—that the hordes of miscreants and plunderers, who, preying upon the fears and ignorant perjudice of a recently enfranchised race, have brought financial ruin and the horrors of civil war upon peaceful communities, shall be driven forth, and finally that there shall be blessed peace throughout our whole land, founded upon the genral good will, the upright dealing, the generous sympathy and the mutual dependence of all the inhabitants thereof.

A FEW YEARS AGO the Supreme Court of the United States, Chief Justice Chase delivering the opinion, decided that the Act of Congress making greenbacks a legal tender for the payment of debts was unconstitutional. This decision gave mortal offence to Grant and the large and powerful rail road corporations of the country, and an organized effort was set on foot to have it reversed. A bill was accordingly passed by Congress, authorizing the appointment of two additional judges of the Court, and Grant nominated Strong, of Pennsylvania, and Bradley, of New Jersey—both Attorneys for Rail Road corporations in their respective State. This was called at the time *packing* the Bench of the Supreme Court for a certain and well-known purpose. After Strong and Bradley had taken their Seats, the cause was regarded before a full Court and the result was, as had been anticipated, that a majority of the Court overruled the opinion of Chief Justice Chase and pronounced the legal tender act constitutional. And now Grant in his message strongly urges Congress to *repeal* this same legal tender provision in the law—the repeal to take effect at some future day, which he leaves Congress to determine.

The Democratic party has always opposed the constitutionality of the legal tender act, and Grant, singular as it may appear, is now found endorsing the views of the Democracy on that question, as well as on the question of a speedy resumption of specie payments. Politics, like misery, make a man acquainted with strange bedfellows. If an effort is made in Congress to carry out the recommendation of the President it will give rise to exciting and angry discussion, and will most certainly fail in the Senate even should it pass the House.

Great Suffering in Western Kansas.

OVER EIGHTEEN THOUSAND PERSONS SUFFERING FOR LACK OF FOOD AND CLOTHING—AN URGENT APPEAL TO THE BENEVOLENT WORLD—CAUTION AGAINST IMPOSTERS.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PERRY, KAN., Dec. 8, 1874.

In the enclosed report, issued one week ago by the Kansas Central Relief Committee, you will find an approximated tabulated statement of the destitution in the western counties of this State. This shows that in twenty-four counties 12,089 persons are destitute of food and clothing, and that half as many more are suffering for lack of clothing, making 18,134 in all.

On the reverse side of the sheet which I enclose you will find an appeal in behalf of the sufferers in five contiguous counties in the northwest, signed by a representative of each, which affords as true and succinct a picture of the state of affairs in that afflicted region as I have seen. I have met and talked with men whose business it was to investigate the destitution of other counties similarly situated, and sadder narratives I never heard—of families with nothing to subsist upon but boiled wheat, and not enough of that; of women and children whose scanty clothing was so ragged that they could hardly keep it on—without shoes or stockings, and sometimes almost without fire—just entering upon the winter, and with no prospect of relief from their own resources for the next six months. The following is the appeal I speak of:

OSBORNE CITY, Nov. 25, 1874.

To the Generous Public:—We, the undersigned, a committee duly appointed and authorized to represent the destitution existing in our respective counties, do respectfully say:

The five northwestern frontier counties in Kansas, to wit, Osborne, Smith, Phillips, Norton and Rooks, constituting a natural geographical unit, on the upper Solomon and away from railroads, suffered a loss from grasshoppers, last summer, almost if not quite equal to the value of taxable property, as indicated by the last general assessment.

Corn is the pioneer's first crop; it was our principal dependence for bread and meat and clothing, and our corn was entirely destroyed.

A small portion of our people have a light crop of wheat to live on, and that is all. Calculating it only for a part of their bread, it must furnish all of that, feed for their teams, a surplus to sell for clothing, and other necessaries, or they must go without, or they must ask for help. In the nature of the case, there could be no insurance to cover a part of the loss, as in the case of great fires in cities.

Most of our homesteaders are poor men, with no resources to fall back upon. We are full of courage and faith in the ultimate prosperity of our country. Give us three years to develop our resources and diversify our industry, and not even grasshoppers can make us beg. But, in the present emergency, to avoid actual suffering—to avoid, as we believe, the danger of death to some, from starvation and exposure, we ask a generous public to give us back a small portion of our loss.

The aggregate population of these five counties is about twelve thousand, and the destitution is greater than we supposed before making investigation. On the surface, things look much as usual. But penetrate beneath the surface, and you will find a great many families lying cold of nights for want of sufficient bedding; hundreds if not thousands of women and children barefoot, and the ground covered with snow; many men coatless; hundreds of families with their last wheat ground, flour to last a few weeks or days, and then nothing, and some families already living on bran.

The majority of our men and women would be glad to sell their labor for the necessaries of life, at any price. But the minority, who have enough for themselves, *have only enough*, and *cannot* buy the labor of their more unfortunate neighbors.

We desire by this appeal to prevent the extremity of suffering which we know will be upon many of our people by New Year's, and upon a majority of them by Spring, if relief does not come.

To carry us to harvest we need from outside, in provisions alone, $10,000 in Osborne county, $12,000 in Smith, $10,000 in Phillips, $5,000 in Norton and the unorganized county of Decatur, and $5,000 in Rooks and the unorganized county of Graham. We need as much more in clothing and bedding. Second-hand clothing, if serviceable and warm, will be gratefully received; shoes, especially, for men, women and children, are needed.

We greatly desire that sufficient supplies should be sent without employing traveling agents. At the best, the traveling expenses must come out of their collections, and that will sometimes absorb all they get. But the worst of it is, that a crowd of impostors, under that cover, palm themselves off on the public at our expense. We earnestly urge the public to scrutinize carefully the credentials of every solicitor, and give nothing to the smooth-tongued stranger whose papers are "coming by the next mail."

We sincerely hope this appeal will not be thrown aside unnoticed, and that it will not only enlist the sympathy of our Eastern friends, but that they may receive it as truth and send us immediately, as liberally as their generosity will permit, the substantial articles of food and clothing that shall make discouraged hearts rejoice. Anything sent to alleviate the sufferings of this district may be sent to W. L. Bear, Russell, Kansas, or to the Kansas Central Relief Committee, at Topeka. Respectfully,

JOHN BISSELL, Phillips county,
LAFE E. SMITH, Rooks county,
R. B. FOSTER, Osborne county,
J. G. FOLSOM, Norton county,
W. M. WELLMAN, Smith county,
Committee.

BASE IMPOSTORS.

Once more I caution the benevolent to beware of impostors of the basest kind, who are known to be abroad over all the States east of us. Some honest men have gone who have no credentials except such as a popular meeting can give. These may do something where they are personally known; but it is not safe to give to strangers whose credentials are no better Let me mention a single instance: A few days ago a plausible stranger went into Iowa and succeeded in getting generous donations of corn, and which he very soon had collected at a railroad station, ready for shipment to the destitute district, from which he pretended to come. He then sold the whole lot, pocketed the proceeds, and cleared himself. Very likely he and the purchaser were in collusion.

THE APPALLING FEATURE.

The most appalling feature in this business is, that it must be kept up for at least six months. People will make their benefactions say this month, and feel that they have done their part; but before January is over, all may be consumed, and still there are at least four months until the harvest. Alas! dear friends, death may reap a broad and terrible harvest ere those four months roll round. If these people are to be saved from starvation, benevolence will have to be systematized, and the supplies kept up.

The State cannot do much, for the constitutional limit of indebtedness (a low one) had been reached before this calamity fell upon our people, and a *little* from that quarter does more harm than good.

THE EASTERN PART OF THE STATE.

In our part of the State the farmers, and with them every body else, were seriously impoverished; but there is not much destitution—none but what can be provided for at home—at least we think so at present. This remark holds good of all that part of the State lying east of the meridian of Fort Riley or Junction City. The reason why the west suffered so severely, and we of the east partially escaped, was that the locusts came upon them about three weeks earlier than upon us, while the corn was still soft; while ours—what little we had after the long and severe drought—was for the most part too hard to be devoured. Still we had not one-tenth of an average crop. In this county, one of the best in the State, many farmers are buying corn brought from Iowa and Missouri. In the western counties not a bushel escaped. Truly yours, JOSIAH COPLEY.

[The writer of the above letter desires its publication in all papers, friendly disposed toward the destitute people of whom he writes.—EDS.]

"JENKINS" OUTDONE.—The marriage of Malia, daughter of De Souza Cabral, the great diamond merchant of South America, to George Arthur Thockmorton, late of Kentucky, but now engaged in railroading in Rio Janeiro, causes the Newlands-Sharon nuptials, magnificent though they were, to sink into insignificance. The father of the bride is the richest man in the world, his fortune being estimated at fifty billions. Mr. Theckmorton himself is no beggar, for he counts his dollars by the millions, and will some day be richer than his father-in-law. The wedding took place at Cabral's residence, near Rio Janeiro, and the number of guests exceeded one thousand, the invitations being inclosed in boxes of sandal-wood, costing $1,200 each. The rooms were decorated with camelias set with diamonds, one hundred music boxes set with precious stones played the wedding march, and a pavement from the railroad to the mansion, of more than a quarter of a mile, was spread with camel's hair shawls. The bride's dress is literally indescribable. It cost millions of dollars. The bride's gifts number 1,840—among them a dinner set of 280 pieces, given by the mother, each piece bearing the Cabral-Throckmorton monogram in diamonds, the whole costing $4,000,000; one thousand yards of point lace; 365 dresses; a title deed for a magnificent town and country house in each capital in the world; a steamship, with a full complement of sailors under contract for ten years' service; one dozen milk-white Arabian steeds; a necklace of thirty of the largest and finest diamonds in the world, with a fantastic face cut upon each stone—the necklace costing $16,980,000.75. There were other wonderful presents in profusion. Now, let Jenkins hang his head in shame. Who will read about a common wedding after this?—or who believe anything written about this one?

THE KIDNAPPERS OF CHARLES ROSS SHOT DEAD.—New York, Dec. 14. Early this morning two notorious characters attempted to burglarize the residence of Mr. Van Brunt, at Bay Ridge, Long Island, and were shot and killed. They were identified as William Mosier and Joseph Douglass. It appears that the house of ex-Judge Van Brunt, at which the shooting is alleged to have taken place, was empty, and it was the Judge's brother, his son and a farm laborer named Scott who did the shooting—they having come from the brother's house when notified by the burglar alarm. Albert Van Brunt, killed Mosier, and Douglass was killed by the laborer with a shot gun—his bowels being frightfully mangled. He survived half an hour.

In his confession he said he and Mosier were well known by the police. While he declared Mosier was the kidnapper of Charlie Ross he admitted that he was an assistant in the theft of the child. He asserted that the hiding place of the child had been kept from him by Mosier. He was unmarried, but Mosier had a wife and six children. None but the robbers were wounded in the conflict, though five barrels of their revolvers were found discharged. They were supplied with burglar's tools. The police entertain hopes of finding the missing boy. The police have been hunting for these men for some time.

IDENTIFICATION OF THE BURGLARS.

Silleck, of the Central Office, who was sent to Fort Hamilton to identify the burglars killed there, returned shortly after 2 o'clock, and reported to the Superintendent that they were the men who stole the Ross child. Mosier was shot in the head. They arrived there early this morning in a sail boat. The police are aware of Mrs. Mosier's whereabouts.

MURDER WILL OUT.—A startling story of murder, most foul and unnatural, is reported by a correspondent residing at Lebanon. He writes as follows: On Friday last a hotel keeper living a short distance west of Lebanon, appeared voluntarily before Francis H. Ebur, and said "there was something preying upon his mind," and then made the following confession:

About ten years ago the sister of the hotel keeper's wife made a visit to his house in Anuville, Lebanon county, whereupon the hotel keeper and his wife went out into the stable to catch a chicken for dinner and while thus engaged a difficulty arose between them which ended in the commission of the horrible crime of murder. It appears, according to the confession, that he struck his wife a blow which sent her under the heels of the horse, and that the animal subsequently kicked her, causing her death. At the time of the occurrence everybody thought that the death had resulted from the kick of the horse, and it was so stated by the husband. A few years subsequently the hotel-keeper married a second wife, and to her he made a full confession of the crime, and to no one else, until a few days ago, when he also made the confession to his son residing in Philadelphia. The hotel-keeper is said to be a sober man, and has always borne a good reputation in the neighborhood where he resided. But the terrible weight on his mind, and a goaded conscience, compelled him to make the confession.

THE SISTERS OF CHARITY.—There is a bill at present before the Mexican Congress restricting the powers of the Catholic Church, one clause of which provides for the expulsion of the Sisters of Charity from the Republic. What do the Mexican law-makers mean? Do they not know that the association of women which they propose to expel is one of the noblest and most humane societies ever organized in the world? The merciful deeds of these meek and holy women are inscribed upon the pages of history of every land beneath the sun, and it seems outrageous even to *suppose* that they could be guilty of anything deserving of expulsion from a country. We should rather think that a Government would offer them inducements to stay instead of threatening them with a penalty for not leaving, but the ways of some governments are past finding out. Since Bismark began *his* war upon the Jesuits and the Pope, it seems to have become fashionable for lesser powers to follow his lead. But the Sisters of Charity, who go about doing God's work, will not be deserted by Him when their hour of extremity comes, and He will raise up friends to fight their battles in the councils of the nations. The prayers of the sick and suffering, of the wounded and dying, will reach Heaven in behalf of these good women, and the edicts of governments against them will be of no avail.—*Belief. Watchman.*

—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company owns 16,000 eight-wheeled freight cars, valued at $513 each; 1,800 four-wheeled freight cars, worth $170 each; 521 passenger cars of all grades, worth $3,550 each, and 179 locomotive engines, worth $11,000 each. The length of the track controlled by them is 6,634 miles.

News and Political Items.

—The name "Kalakaua," King of the Sandwich Islands, is pronounced Kollowkow-ah.

—A dispatch from James M. Ross, who went to Chester, Illinois, to investigate the child there, announces that it is not Charley.

—Another terrible conflagration in Boston on Tuesday swept away property to the value of nearly three quarters of a million dollars.

—The house of John Mangin, in Renoille county, Minn., was burned a few nights since, and his wife and one son perished in the building.

—A committee of seven republicans and two democrats, appointed by the house to investigate Louisiana affairs, goes south in a few days, and expects to convene in New Orleans.

—King Kalakaua selected an unfortunate time, if health and comfort are considered, for visiting this country. The change of climate has exerted a very disagreeable influence upon him.

—Kalakaua is tall, dark-complexioned, black curly hair and side-whiskers, and a jolly good fellow. He is a vocalist and song composer, and in his better days was connected with the press.

—Senator Buckingham and other prominent citizens of Norwich, Conn., have invited ex-Governer Bigler, of Pennsylvania, to visit their city and address them on the subject of the Centennial.

—One reason why female telegraph operators are not more numerous is because if one of them wished to go a ball she'd get up and go, even if the President's Message was coming over the wires.

—Charles F. Harris, editor of the Concord *Sun*, and a descendant of John Harris, the founder of Harrisburg, announces his intention to bring suit to recover the greater portion of the site of Harrisburg.

—The fleet horse which bore Collins Graves to warn the dwellers of the Mill river valley of the coming disaster, last May, has seriously injured himself by prossically running away and leaping into the river.

—Jay Cooke's estate is turning out worse than anybody expected. The creditors are thoroughly discouraged. It seems that preferred claims have been allowed sufficient to consume the bulk of the assets.

—The Boston boy murderer, Jesse Pomeroy, whose frequent crimes can be attributed to no motive other than innate malignity, has been found guilty of murder in the first degree, and will probably be hung.

—As the King of Wurtemburg has no children his nephew will inherit the throne, and it is announced that this Prince will marry the Princess Marie, the eldest daughter of Frederick Charles—the Red Prince.

—The five children of John Dotterich, ranging in age from six to sixteen years, were drowned on Sunday while amusing themselves with a sled on a pond near their parent's residence, at Preakness, New Jersey.

—Letters patent of Louis Phillippe, creating Adolph Thiers a Baron "for eminent services to the monarchy," have been found in the National Library at Paris. So they say in the *Gaulois*; but they are great jokers.

—The conductor of a Philadelphia street car found a $100 bill belonging to a country market-woman, and promptly restored it to her. The company by whom he is employed make him carry a bell punch all the same.

—The youngest member of the next Congress will be Hon. John D. White, who is now in his twenty-sixth year. His father, John White, served ten years in the House and was Speaker of the House during the Twenty-fourth Congress.

—Count Beust announces that the medels for merit in connection with the Vienna Exhibition, were distributed during the past month, and the diplomas of honor and the co-operators' medals will be given out during the present month, as rapidly as possible.

—J. N. M'Crea, of Philadelphia, has been appointed Superintendent of the Middle Division of the Pennsylvania railroad to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Col. S. A. Black. The new official will assume the duties of his position about the first of January.

—On Tuesday a woman's head was found in a tin box, in the woods near Nashua, N. H. Officers have since found several pieces of blood-stained clothing marked Mary Walsh. The skeleton of a horse, tied to a tree was also found There is at present no clew to the mystery.

—Mr. Henry R. Mygatt, of Oxford, New York, has a quart bottle of old Madeira wine in his possession which was put up and hermetically sealed by Robert Morris, of Revolutionary Treasury fame, in 1774. He will have it on exhibition at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876.

—It is expected that Mr. Beecher's examination in the coming trial will last two days and his cross-examination five days. There will be hot work if they ever get down to business, and whether innocent or guilty, Mr. Beecher will certainly have cause to regret the day he met Theodore Tilton.

—In Beaver Falls, Renville county, Minn., a few nights ago, the residence of John Mangin was burned, and his wife and one son perished in the flames. Mrs. Mangin feared to follow her husband through the flames of the burning building, and consequently she and her young child were burned to death.

—The singular and apparently reliable information is now developed that the men who abducted Charley Ross are known—but dead. They were shot while effecting an entrance to a house—one dying at once, and the other shortly after confessing the Ross abduction. It is thought the child will now be found,

—A Michigan paper says: "Young man, if you are looking for a wife come to Michigan, the noble Peninsular State, and we'll put you on the track of a young lady who can husk her fifty bushels of corn per day, yoke oxen, drive horses, teach school and saw with a cross-cut saw. She wants to be loved for herself alone."

—For full dress Kalakaua wears a fashionably-cut black broadcloth swallow-tail coat, studless white shirt front, boots of the box-toe pattern, a parti colored ribbon in his buttonhole, three immense plain gold rings, a bracelet on his left wrist, a turn-down collar, and a black tie. He also wears a pair of trousers.

—Cosgrove, the chief of the Wellsboro bank robbers, was sentenced to the penitentiary for sixteen years and nine months. Cook, his confederate, was sentenced for thirteen years and nine months. Cosgrove did not criticise the action of the court in his own case, but took violent exception to the penalty imposed upon Cook.

—The ground work for another big row in Louisiana is being laid. The Radical majority in the Returning Board are determined to count in their candidates notwithstanding they were largely defeated by the people. Of course, Grant and his friends will insist that the people of Louisiana have no rights that his carpet-baggers are bound to respect. The army will be held in readiness to keep theives and scoundrels in office there.

—There will be at least one relic on exhibition at the Centennial in Independence Hall, which the red-nosed patriotic toper can gaze upon long and lovingly. It is a wine-glass once owned by John Hancock, engraved upon which are the words: "Success to Wilkes and Liberty." It is one of a dozen presented to the celebrated John Wilkes, while a prisoner in the tower of London, and by him sent to John Hancock before the Revolution.

—It is intimated that the wife of Lieutenant Colonel F. D. Grant will secure the reputation of being the most elegantly dressed lady in Washington society this winter. Her wardrobe is said to be extensive and elegant, and made in the advanced French fashion—whatever that may mean.

—The largest man in the State of Pennsylvania died at Douglass Mill, Berks county, last week. His name was William Kupf. Although only twenty-one years old he weighed four hundred and fifty pounds, and the calf of his leg measured twenty-nine inches in circumference; He was five feet eight inches in height.

—Monsignor Capel's latest appearance was in performing the marriage ceremony between Miss Virginia Brooks, daughter of the late Hon. James Brooks of New York, and Mr. Alexander Mactier of Baltimore, in the Roman Catholic church of the Assumption, Holborn. The wedding breakfast was given by Lord and Lady Tenterden at their town house in London. Mrs. Mactier was the only daughter of Mr. Brooks. She has been traveling abroad with her mother for over a year last.

—On Wednesday of last week a western passenger train arrived in Reading, and as the inspector was tapping and testing the wheels he was astonished to find secreted on top of one of the wheel trucks that supports the body of the passenger car, a middle-aged man, who in this manner had stolen his passage from Harrisburg to Reading. He stated that he had come all the way from California, and had traveled altogether in that manner.

—A few years ago Treasurer Clark of Columbia county, in this State, speculated with and lost the public funds intrusted to him. He stood well in society and general esteem, and was not suspected of criminal motives. His son, at that time a half owner of the Troy *Press*, was one of his bondsmen. The son died soon afterward, and in the adjustment of his affairs Columbia county finds itself a newspaper proprietor. A committee of the Board of Supervisors has been appointed to look after the public's half of the *Press*.

—Mr. Philip Towsend, of West Chester, few days ago found a number of potato bugs while digging in his garden. He says they were found at the debth of about six inches below the surface and when turned out of their earthy beds were fat and as buxom as though the potato crop was at the zenith. This would suggest the strong probability that next season's crop of this pest will be earlier, more numerous and hence more destructive than ever.

—A mysterious basket, addressed to the station master at Clapham Junction, England, on being opened was found to contain a living child. The stationmaster declining the gift, a porter volunteered to accept it, and took the basket and child. On lifting the child $800 was found in the basket. The story goes that the stationmaster then demanded the basket and its contents, which the porter very properly refused to give up. One can hardly doubt to which of the two the mother would intrust her child.

—Three little girls, the oldest less than ten years old, were caught plundering a toy store in San Francisco. They had carefully planned the robbery, and having climbed in through an unfastened rear window early in the morning, while the porter was sweeping the sidewalk, were just retreating with their pockets and hands full of dolls and other playthings. They were thoroughly scared by an hour of detention in a police station, and then sent home for spanking by their parents, who are reputable people.

—Sunday afternoon, at Charlestown, Mass., William H. Jones of Somerville killed Mrs. O. R. Barry at her residence, 56 School street, and immediately afterward cut his own throat. Jones was married and had grown up children, and the two families were very intimate and considered highly respectable. The deed was doubtless premediated, as it was done with a razor which he had taken with him from his home in Somerville. There were no witnesses to the affair, the rest of the Barry family being at church, and the bodies were found about half past three o'clock by a son of the murdered woman lying upon the floor about four feet apart.

—A shocking highway robbery and murder was accomplished on "the Notch," near Scranton, on Monday evening. The victim was a farmer named Klein, who was returning to his home from the markets, about ten o'clock. He had two teams, one of which was driven by his son, about twelve years old. Six highwaymen made the first attack, but Klein whipped up his horses and escaped from all but two. These two pulled him from the wagon, shot him through the heart, robbed him, and then disappeared, leaving the boy almost petrified with fear. The whole neighborhood is aroused over the affair, but the desperadoes thus far have escaped.

—About eight weeks ago, says the New Castle *Gazette*, a little child of a man named Book, who lived in the neighborhood of the coal mines about this city, drank some concentrated lye which had been thoughtlessly left in a tin cup with which it was in the habit of playing. The lye which it drank did not kill it outright but so injured and inflamed the œsophagus that the same has become contracted to such an extent as not to admit the introduction of the smaller catheter. The consequence is that the little sufferer cannot swallow a drop of water nor a particle of food though it is constantly crying for something to drink and eat. Eight weeks it has been kept alive by mean of injections of beef tea. But sooner or later it must meet the sad death from hunger and thirst though surrounded by plenty of food and drink.

—In the terrible storm which passed over our neighboring town of Tuscumbia, says the Iuka (Miss.) *Herald*, the railroad bridge near that town was blown down. It occurred just before the mail train going east arrived. In the pitch darkness John Hall, the engineer, did not discover it until his engine was very near the terrible chasm. He, with a heroism rivaling the ancient martyrs, stood firm at his post, though to all human appearances, death was certain. He threw on the air-breaks and stopped every passenger car, and went down into the fearful abyss with his hand upon his lever and nerves calm and undisturbed Those passengers were saved from a catastrophe too dreadful to contemplate. The engine took the leap of forty feet, but, thank God, the angels, with outstretched arms, preserved the noble man, and he was extricated, though severely injured.

—The Pittsburgh *Telegraph* says: Some three years ago Mr. Robert McClellan, a resident of North township, Allegheny county, buried two very interesting little girls, twins, aged about three years. The children took sick and died about three days apart, and were buried side by side. Last week Mr. McClellan came to the conclusion that he would remove the children to another part of the cemetery, and after raising one of the children the coffin was opened, and it was found that the remains of one little girl had almost entirely disappeared, and he proceeded to raise the second child, when it was found that the coffin was unusually heavy for a child of that age, and on opening the coffin it was found that the child was petrified into solid stone. Its little cheeks were as sound, and even to its finger nails it was as perfect as when living. Those who saw it, state that it had not changed in the least, the mouth, nose, and other features being full and perfect. It is certainly one of those strange freaks which nature occasionally performs.

EDUCATED BIRDS.—A late issue of the Baltimore *American* gives the following account of a troupe of trained Java birds then on exhibition in the streets of that city:

"When a suitable place is found a circular table is opened and the birds are all turned loose upon it; they manifest no fear at the crowd, and do not offer to escape. The performance consists of ringing bells, trundling small wheelbarrows, slack wire walking, firing off pistols, dancing, swinging each other in small swings, an excellent imitation of a trapeze performance, and a number of other equally interesting tricks. The most wonderful part of the performance, however, is done by a parroquet. This bird walks to the centre of the table, and, after bowing to the crowd, seats himself in a small chair near a bell. To the clapper of the bell there is attached a small cord, and any one in the crowd is allowed to ask the bird to strike any number of times upon the bell. If asked to strike ten times, he leaves the chair, seizes the bell rope and pulls it ten times, after which he bows and returns to his seat. This was repeated a great many times, and without exception the bird made no mistake. The bird will strike twenty-seven times, but after that he refuses; and his owner states that he has worked nearly a year to get this bird to strike up to thirty, but it appears that his memory gives out at that point, and it is unable to count further. A collection is, of course, taken up after each exhibition."

THE ACTUAL COST OF STOVES.—Persons familiar with the cost of iron castings in general business have often doubtless wondered what there was in stoves over similar fabrics of iron to make them so expensive to users of them. Compared to beds, tables, chairs, carpets, and other articles of prime necessity in household use, they are exorbitantly high. They last no longer than do mestic wares generally; and it would seem ought to approximate in price to other utensils. The life of a good stove is from five to ten years, according as it is used, which is no longer than bedsteads, chairs, tables and other furniture of similar quality endure. The *Iron Moulders Journal* gives some facts as to the cost of making stoves, which are of general interest. Mr. John S. Perry, of Albany, calculates that a gross ton of iron will make 2,240 pounds of clean castings; which would furnish seven stoves of 300 pounds each. He further calculates that the cost of moulding 100 pounds, is $1.37½, which would make the work on a stove cost $4.12½ for moulding. No. 1 Foundry iron was quoted in New York, September 10th, at $30 per ton, which at Mr. Perry's figures would make the iron in a 300 pound stove cost $4.28; the net cost for the stove in question being $8.40. Such stoves are sold by dealers without any furniture or fixtures at $28 and $30, according to finish.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE WEEKLY SUN. A large eight page, independent, honest and fearless newspaper, of broad humane, especially designed for the farmer, the mechanic, the merchant and the professional man, and their wives and children. Aims to make the Weekly Sun the best family paper in the world. It is full of entertaining and instructive reading of every sort, but prints nothing to offend the most scrupulous and fastidious. Price, $1.20 per year, postage prepaid. The cheapest paper published. Try it. Address THE SUN, New York City.

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THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

Friday Morning, - - Dec. 18, 1874.

☞BUY YOUR SLEIGH MATERIAL FROM DIBERT, WAYNE & CO., JOHNSTOWN, PA.

☞SEND YOUR ORDERS for SLEIGH RUNNERS, SLEIGH BASKETS, SLEIGH SOLES, SLEIGH KNEES AND BRAMS, SLEIGH IRONS, AND ALL KINDS OF HARDWARE, TO DIBERT, WAYNE & CO., JOHNSTOWN, WHERE YOU CAN BUY BY RETAIL AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Here, There, and the Other Place.

—The new fire-alarm bell was swung up over the Dauntless Fire Company's hall on Wednesday last.

—Notwithstanding the panicky times, the swindle of $650 was paid for a trotting horse in Huntingdon the other day.

—The weather has been somewhat capricious of late—rain one day, and snow the next, with the latter just now predominating.

—Philip Gellins, Esq., formerly of Ebensburg, but now of Easton, is in town. No more welcome visitor than he could drop in on us.

—At Benscreek, the new station east of Sonman, a large frame building is in course of erection which will be used as a boarding house for employes at the mines.

—Two boys named Ulrich and Buchanan, while skating on the river at Lewistown, Pa., on Thursday afternoon last, broke through the ice and were drowned.

—Gov. Hartranft has signed the warrant for the execution of Samuel Beighley, in Westmoreland county, on the 20th of January, for the murder of Joseph Kerr.

—Mrs. Maria Rodrigus, mother-in-law of R. L. Johnston, Esq., of this place, died in Philadelphia on Monday last, at the advanced age of 98. Obituary notice next week.

—A tramp was run over by the cars near East Conemaugh a couple of days ago, and amissing leg is what he now mourns. Trying to steal a ride brought about the mishap.

—On Thursday a man named John Fuller was run over by the Springdale accommodation at Sharpsburg. There is a suspicion that he was murdered and the body placed on the track.

—His name is Henry Hudson. He was a clerk in the Pa. R. R. freight office at Pittsburgh, and $43,000 represents the amount of a deficiency apparent on the books over which he presided.

—Illness prevented our personal attention to the communication of "Kiskiminetas," and the letter of our talented young Kentucky friend reached us too late; hence they both have to go over until our next.

—Hon. R. Milton Speer, member of Congress from this district, has been appointed on the select committee of investigation to visit Vicksburg, Miss., and take evidence in regard to the late riot in that city.

—The Teacher's Institute of this county, which will meet here on the 28th inst., will, we are assured, be largely attended. A number of prominent educators have signified their intention of being present.

—An exchange says that a convert in Altoona, who is not an adept at quoting scripture, recently began his prayer as follows: "Oh, Thou hast told us in Thy word, that every tub must stand on its own bottom."

—That grand shooting match, heretofore advertised in these columns to be participated in by marksmen from Blair, Cambria, Huntingdon, Bedford and Somerset counties, will come off at East Conemaugh today.

—We are sorry to learn that Mr. Hannan, one of Cambria county's lately elected members of the lower house of the Legislature, is lying dangerously ill at his residence at Johnstown. His disease is inflammatory rheumatism.

—The District Attorney of Indiana county, W. R. Allison, some nine years ago fell on a defective board walk and broke one of his arms. He brought suit, which is down for trial at next term, claiming damages to the amount of $15,000.

—There will be a general excursion for the Christmas holidays over the Pennsylvania Railroad and branches. Excursion tickets will be sold from December 23d to January 1st 1875, inclusive, and good for the return trip until January 5th, 1875, inclusive.

—Two precocious Johnstown juveniles, aged 14 years each, indulged in the pastime of a regular prize fight one day last week.—It is a source of considerable gratification to know that both emerged from the conflict in a condition somewhat similar to a Chinese alphabet struck by lightning.

—Owing to the fact that Capt. Theodore Burchfield, of the Altoona Latta Guard, armed his company muskets to one of the two contending factions in the late threatened Powers' Run outbreak, without warrant or authority, his commission has been taken by the Governor and the company disbanded.

—The Hollidaysburg *Standard* credits the Huntingdon *Globe* with a play upon words which *lovingly* belongs to the FREEMAN, and we are not offended, the assurance of the latter paper that we are no more capable of saying or cutting a joke than we are of aiding the perpetration of a bad pun to the contrary notwithstanding.

—A rifle team belonging to the East Ward of this borough shot for the championship with a West Ward team on Tuesday. The score was a tie, and so neither party can be said to be altogether happy. Should wind and weather permit, the same parties will shoot the thing out on the same line to a decisive result to-morrow afternoon.

—The books of Mr. Wallie Luttringer have been left in the hands of Alvin Evans, Esq., for collection. All persons owing the aforesaid Wallie are hereby notified that they must call and make immediate payment of their respective accounts or the same fall, otherwise the services of a legal collector of accounts will be called into requisition.

—A man out in the country makes the latter, long though it be, seem short, by giving his note payable on the first day of April. That is good enough, but the man whose note pays as he goes, and what he needs, either the way of dry goods or groceries, buys for cash at E. J. Mills' store, High street, Ebensburg, Pa. Goods marked down to holiday prices.

—A certain cure for diphtheria has been discovered in the use of sulphuric acid. The dose for an adult is four drops diluted in two-fourths of a tumbler of water, to be administered as occasion and the nature of the disease demand. For children a smaller dose is given. It operates to coagulate the diphtheric membrance, which is then readily removed by coughing.

—The Ebensburg String Band, composed of our friends Jesse Bolsinger, Charles Luttringer, Frank Oatman and others, gave our town a grand serenade on Tuesday night last. The weather was pleasant; the music fine; our citizens delighted. 'Tis a pity Frank is not always with us then we would often be serenaded by this splendid band. Take suthin, boys?

—We are sorry to learn that a young man named Winfield Glass, son of Mr. Wm. Glass, of Munster township, had a leg broken last Thursday. He was engaged rolling logs, and one of the sticks fell upon him, the result as stated. The probabilities are that he will not go skating this winter, like Brooks from Sheffield, he says—"thank God, 'tis no worse."

—Cold weather is here—a delicate hint to those possessed of the commonest sense, that the man to get married this winter had better at once jump over the fence. If this be deemed advisable, then the suggestion is his own out that all hands repair to Geo. Yeager & Co.'s, Altoona, and secure possession of a warm friend in the shape of one of the elegant stoves they sell at panic prices.

—Professor Keller, the gentleman who has the Ebensburg Silver Cornet Band a class of lessons in music last fall, will arrange for the like purpose shortly after the holidays. Under the tutorship of Professor Keller the members of the band gained a great degree of proficiency, and after the course of lessons from that same gentleman we shall almost expect to hear of them.

—A man who gave his name as Charles Clark stole certain articles of wearing apparel from a clothing store in Johnstown last Saturday. He then made it convenient to skip out. A telegram followed him in his flight, and the next day he was scooped up by the police in Altoona. Some of the stolen property was found in his possession, and this fact led to the retirement of the individual behind the bars of our county jail.

—John Brookbank, of this place, of whose success as a deer hunter mention was lately made in our paper, started several days ago on another excursion to the same locality, south of Cresson. He travelled eastward and spent last Sunday at "Fountain Inn," three miles east of the Summit. A person who saw him there informs us that up to that time he had killed *seven* more deer.—He has not yet returned, and we presume he will fight it out on that line as long as his luck continues.

—As a holiday gift to a valued friend or beloved relative, we know of nothing more fitting or more desirable than a photograph, bust size, neatly framed, of your "own dear self," except perhaps a handsome photograph album, of which, among many other elegant articles in his line, T. T. Spence, of this place, a photograph artist without a superior, has a large and varied assortment. Times are hard and trade dull, and for these reasons Spence will take photographs and sell pictures, frames, etc., cheaper than ever.

—On Monday next, at Harry Marlett's hotel, in St Augustine, a grand rifle tournament, open to marksmen of Cambria and adjoining counties, will be held. A beef and a fatted hog are among the prizes to be contested for. Boards will be sold at one dollar each, with the privilege accorded the buyer to delegate any one to shoot for him. We understand that a large number of crack shots from this section of the county will put in an appearance at the time and place mentioned, and a lively and interesting trial of skill in the use of the rifle is anticipated.

—Mr. Patrick Finerty, of Clearfield township, this county, killed an eleven months old shoat the other day that kicked the beam to the tune of 394 pounds after it had been dressed. Geo. C. K. Zahm, Esq., of this place, slaughtered two yearling porkes on Tuesday, the combined weight of which, divested of everything but the clean meat, was over 800 pounds. J. K. Hite, Esq., also of Ebensburg, on Tuesday, converted into ham and sausage, two pigs, seven months old, that would would be worth $46.60 if pork were selling at 10 cents per pound.—Next!

—A watch the size of a sunflower, manufactured out of native pine, with a veritable log-chain and a shield like unto one of those worn by the ancient Crusaders attached, was presented to Mr. John A. McClintock, of Altoona, on Monday last. It all grew out of the fact that Mr. McClintock, who had for a long time been connected with the Pa. R. R., in the capacity of a clerk, had tendered his resignation for the purpose of accepting another situation. The gentleman's speech, on receiving the present, was epigrammatic. He merely remarked—"Ellenblazes."

—King Kalakaua, monarch of the Sandwich Islands, comprising all the way 6,000 square miles of territory, with a population less than that of Cambria and Blair counties combined, passed over the Pa. R. R., one day last week. He is now in Washington. Though the train on which he journeyed stopped at Gallitzin three minutes to "tap wheels," yet his majesty failed to get off and go into Col. Woods' hostelrie and take a nip. It is argued from this that he is only semi-civilized. But maybe he had a cargo of the vile stuff in his private car!

—Our readers are familiar with the accidental killing of young Thompson, a short distance below Altoona, a couple of weeks ago, by a hunter who mistook him for a deer. A nearly parallel case occurred in Grant township, Indiana county, lately. Mr. Samuel Kerr was out in the woods, and, chancing to cross the line of vision of some idiot who was out with a gun, and who was unaware of the fact that deer do not wear plug hats, he received a bullet in his back. He was severely though not fatally wounded. That he was not killed outright, is due solely to want of accuracy of aim on the part of one who has shown himself unfit to be entrusted with the custody of fire-arms.

—On Monday evening last, just as one John Shannon was boarding a train eastward bound, at Altoona, he was gobbled by Depot Policeman Clark, on a warrant issued by Alderman McCormick, charging him with gambling, on oath of Matthew Dignam, of Gallitzin. Dignam and Shannon had been enjoying a sociable chat at the White Hall hotel, and the subject of penmanship arising, the two succeeded in getting up a bet of twenty dollars on the subject. The money, forty dollars, was deposited in the clerk's hands, and was finally handed over to Shannon, as the clerk said he had won the bet. Dignam didn't think so, and made information against Shannon for gambling. Then Shannon entered a like complaint against Dignam, and the alderman held each of them in $300 for court. But the matter was finally compromised and settled amicably.

—A fair in aid of the Benedictine Sisters will be held in Carrolltown, commencing Wednesday of next week, at two o'clock in the afternoon. It will be open for the reception of all who choose to call on that day, and also on the 24th, 26th and 31st instant, and on the 1st, 3d and 6th of January, at the same hour. On the 25th and 27th inst., and on the 1st, 3d and 5th of January, it will be open from 12 o'clock, m., till 3 p. m., and a general reception will be given *every evening* between the dates mentioned, from 7 to 10 o'clock. Music and refreshments at all hours. During the progress of the Fair a large number of valuable articles will be chanced off. The object aimed at by the managers of this enterprise is a most laudable one, and we feel satisfied that their efforts in behalf of true Christian charity will meet their own proper reward. A general invitation to the public to be present is extended.

—In all earnestness we assure the *Standard* folks that we are fully as capable of appreciating a joke as we are of perpetrating a bad pun, and while we are apt to retort with "the worst in the shop," we certainly thought that our old boss knew us well enough to understand that such a thing as malice never found a lurking place in our heart. Neither are we falling into second childhood nor experiencing even in the remotest degree those excruciating torments which a dyspeptic is no doubt forced to endure, but with a clear head and an honest heart we have endeavored to fight the battle of life, always willing to take and perhaps too willing to give a Roland for an Oliver, and ever anxious to win the victory when uncultivated wit would serve as a weapon of defence or offence. In doing this we sometimes wound, for which we are always willing to apologize, and shall do so in this instance as soon as the irony contained in the simple phrase "Mr. McPike" has ceased to enter our soul. We cannot always repress the spirit of mischief, and seldom try, but we shall always endeavor to make amends for the evil effects of our idle words.

☞TWELVE NEW & ELEGANT SLEIGHS OF EBENSBURG MAKE, SUITABLE FOR ONE OR TWO HORSES, JUST RECEIVED BY DIBERT, WAYNE & CO., JOHNSTOWN, AND FOR SALE VERY CHEAP.

DOINGS IN COURT.—The second week's session of our County Court was brought to a somewhat abrupt termination at Tuesday noon by the fact that R. L. Johnston, Esq., who was interested as counsel in all remaining cases on the list, had received a dispatch announcing the death of his mother-in-law in Philadelphia. Only four cases were disposed of previous to adjournment, which we note as follows:

Mary Apple vs. E. A. Irwin and D. W. Irwin—feigned issue for the purpose of testing title to property levied on as belonging to the husband of the plaintiff, but which he claimed as her own, to wit: three bedsteads and bedding, a large wardrobe, a bureau, piano, harness, etc. Verdict for plaintiff.

Silas E. McGough vs. T. & O. Patterson—feigned issue. Jury find for plaintiff in the sum of $162.81.

Patk Dunegan vs. Philip Mellon—summons, trespass *quare clausum fregit*. Verdict for plaintiff for $31.

Emily C. Little and Harriet A. Little vs. E. G. Kerr and John C. Treat, for use of D. M. Myers—feigned issue. Jury find for Harriet A. Little the cow referred to in the writ, and for defendants as to balance.

IN order to show how rapid the popular taste for music is growing, the extensive establishment of Mr. John Zweidinger, No. 136 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, shows a striking example. Starting as far back as 1855, with no capital for a commencement, it is, notwithstanding, to-day, by far the largest, most finely finished, and best conducted house in the line west of New York City. It has always been a point with this house to sell nothing but first-class goods, and at the lowest prices. Inquire for anything in the musical line, from a jew's-harp up to all the instruments necessary to furnishing a brass-band, or to a fine-toned "Jubilee" or a "New England" organ, or a Mashushek Ochestral, or a Grand Piano, you can be accommodated here with either, from the large and magnificent stock in store, embracing every article in the line. The building occupied is a very large and commodious one; four storied, with large and splendid sales and ware rooms, to properly and fairly exhibit their immense and fine stock of goods. One great advantage to purchasers is that the proprietor and all the principal attaches of the house are practical musicians, and you can thereby have any instrument tried and tested, as to quality, tone, etc., to your entire satisfaction. Musical goods of all descriptions imported in large quantities, for wholesale and retail trade. Attached to and part of the establishment, are workshops for the repairs of all musical instruments, from a piano to the smallest instrument. The workmen employed in the same are all skilled German mechanics.

We advise our readers, when they visit Pittsburgh, to call in at the mammoth establishment of Mr. JOHN ZWEIDINGER'S, 136 SMITHFIELD STREET, and you can pass an hour very pleasantly in looking through the establishment and inspecting the large stock of musical instruments.

☞DIBERT, WAYNE & CO., JOHNSTOWN, PA., ARE AGENTS FOR THE BEST STRAW AND FEED CUTTERS IN THE MARKET.

BALLOU'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR JANUARY.—The January number of this popular Magazine is now issued, and is a splendid specimen of what is to come after it during the year. The contents will delight the patrons of the Magazine, for they are so varied all must be pleased. This is just the kind of publication that will answer for a Christmas or New Year's present. Every subscriber a handsome Chromo.—Glance over the following list of contents and see what awaits you: "The Dudley Family;" "Venice;" "Autumn;" "Disinherited: or, The Mystery of the Headlands;" "A Farewell to 1874;" "A Woman's Hand;" "Along the Mozambique;" "The Glad New Year;" "A Teapot;" "Will She Marry Him?" "Love Repressed;" "Why I Married the Widow;" "The Mother's Warning;" "Gerald's Temptation;" "Story of Jack Short and Bessy Surtees;" "Satisfied;" "Japan as it was and is;" "OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S STORY-TELLER—Mademoiselle Sylphina: or, The Fortunes of a Castaway;" "How the Little Coune got a Tail;" "Curious Matters;" "Ruthven's Puzzle Page;" "The Housekeeper;" "Facts and Fancies;" "A Brilliant Announcement for 1875;" "New Year's Greetings—(Humorous Pictures.")

Published by THOMES & TALBOT, 36 Bromfield Street, Boston, Mass.

☞WE HAVE FOR SALE, CHEAP, SIX CAR-LOADS NO. 1 AND NO. 2 SHINGLES, IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT PURCHASERS.
DIBERT, WAYNE & CO., JOHNSTOWN, PA.

RHEUMATISM.—A vitiated state of the blood is the primary cause of rheumatism, and the terrible racking pains and aches are merely the secondary consequences, which it is in vain to attempt to cure by external applications, liniments, etc., alone.

Every part of the system is liable to an attack of rheumatism; but the hips, loins, knees, ankles, wrists, and shoulders are its more ordinary preferences. It often shifts from one part to another, especially when in the acute stage, hence the inutility of blisters and liniments.

The cause is in the blood. Remove the cause, and the effect ceases. This we do by vegetable remedies. Regular neutralizers of the cause—antidotes to the poison.

These antidotes to the rheumatic diathesis we always keep on hand.

We prepare our own compounds, and have our prescriptions filled under our own supervision, out of the *best quality* of medicines, without regard to cost.

Give our system and remedies a trial if you are troubled with this painful disease, if you would be cured.

DRS. OLDSHUE,
No. 132 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞LOOK HERE, BOYS, YOU CAN BUY FROM DIBERT, WAYNE & CO., JOHNSTOWN, AN ELEGANT PAIR OF WARRANTED STEEL SKATES FOR ONE DOLLAR.

A GRAND PROJECT.—If our readers fail to peruse the Oak Hall advertisement in our columns, they will miss one of the most remarkable business documents of this age. Summed up in a few words, it is a declaration by the Largest Clothing House in the United States, that in their fall and winter business they will adopt *all the improved plans* which, one at a time, other houses in their line have timidly tried. It is a public pledge that they will sell *for cash alone*, and for the moderate profit that traders in cash goods, such as grocers, money dealers &c., are satisfied with. It is an offer to take back purchases and *pay back cash*, cent for cent, if within ten days the customer desires it. For this purpose a signed Guarantee is furnished with each garment, so that children and foreigners and all classes can buy of their stock understandingly. They attach a label to every piece of clothing, naming in plain figures the amount of cash that will buy it, and the name and character of the material of which it is composed.

THE ROAD TO HEALTH.—Cleanse the stomach, bowels and blood from all the acrid, corrupt and offensive accumulations which produce functional derangement, and you remove the cause of most diseases which afflict the human family, and thus save large doctor's bills. The most effectual and reliable remedy for this purpose is found in Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. No cheap wood or paper boxes, but kept fresh and reliable in vials.

High livers, those indulging in ease and pleasure, and those of sedentary habits, can prevent Boils, Carbuncles, Gout, Red Skin, Eruptions, Pimples, Constipation, Piles, Drowsiness, Biliousness, and other conditions induced by such habits, by taking from four to six of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets once a week, or, better still, one or two each night. They are sold by dealers in medicines.

DYSPEPSIA.—Dyspepsia is the most discouraging and distressing disease man is heir to. Americans are particularly subject to this disease and its effects, such as sour stomach, sick headache, habitual costiveness, heartburn, water-brash, gnawing and burning pains in the pit of the stomach, coming up of the food, coated tongue, disagreeable taste in the mouth, impure blood, and all diseases of the Stomach and Liver. Two doses of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER will relieve you at once, and there positively is not a case in the United States it will not cure. If you doubt this go to your Druggists, Lemmon & Murray, or P. M. Woleslagle & Son's Store, at Wilmore, and get a sample bottle for 10 cents and try it. Regular size 75 cents

FREE OF CHARGE.—Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound combines all the medicinal virtues of those articles which long experience has proved to possess the most efficient qualities for all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Coughs and Colds are speedily relieved by it and in Croup it acts like magic. Call at E. J. Lloyd's Drug Store and obtain a sample bottle *free of charge*, or a regular size for $1; or at P. M. Woleslagle & Son's Store, Wilmore. J. R. MORRIS, 113 North 2d St., Phila. [3-13.-1y.]

THE LAND OFFICE.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* furnishes the following in relation to the above department:

The Surveyor General will make his last report this year; after which the office will be merged in that of Secretary of Internal Affairs. The Land Department is one of the oldest offices connected with the Provincial, Colonial, and State government, of which a brief history may not be out of place. It was organized in 1682, by the appointment of Thomas Holme, Surveyor General, who was succeeded by Edward Pennington in 1686. From November 10, 1701, Commissioners of Property transacted the business of the Land Office, who were Edward Shippen, Griffith Owen, Thomas Story, and James Logan.

The offices of the Secretary of the Land Office, Keeper of the Great Seal, Master of Rolls, and the Receiver General, were also filled during the provincial period. In 1706 Jacob Taylor became Surveyor General followed by Benjamin Eastburn in 1733, William Parsons in 1741, Nicholas Scull in 1748, and John Lukens in 1761. In 1785 the office was called Secretary of the State Land Office, with David Kennedy as Secretary, followed by Nathan Lufborough in 1790, Tench Coxe in 1800, Andrew Elliott in 1801, Samuel Cochran in 1809, William Clark in 1818, James Purdy in 1821, James Diskerson in 1824, Samuel Workman in 1830, John Gebhart in 1836, John Klinginsmith in 1839, William Hopkins in 1842. April 17, 1843, the office of Secretary of the Land Office was abolished, and the duties devolved on the Surveyor General. The Master of Rolls began 1777, when John Morris held the office, followed by Nathan Irwin in 1785 and Timothy Hattock in 1800. In 1805 the office was abolished. James Johnson was the first Receiver General, 1785, followed by Frederick A. Muhlenberg in 1799, and John McKissick in 1801. March 29 1809. The Receiver General of the Land Office was abolished, and the books were taken in charge by the Secretary of the Land Office. The following are the Surveyor Generals since the Revolution, John Lukens 1783; Daniel Brodhead, 1789; Samuel Cochran, 1800; Andrew Porter, 1809; Jacob Spangler, 1818. Samuel Cochran, 1821; Gabriel Heister, 1824; Jacob Spangler 1830; John Taylor, 1836; Jacob Salada 1839; John Lapsley, 1845; John Porter Brawley (the first elected,) 1856; John Rowl, 1857; William A. Keim, 1860. Henry Souther (to fill a vacancy); James H. Barr, 1863; Jacob M. Campbell, 1866. Robert B. Beath, 1872, who closes his long list, and at the expiration of whose term the office will be merged into that of Secretary of Internal Affairs.

NEAT, SUBSTANTIAL AND COMFORTABLE.—A gentleman of Johnstown, who resides in Ebensburg, recently purchased from S. J. Hess & Bro., 241 and 243 Main street, Johnstown, as neat-fitting, well-made, handsome to look at and apparently good to wear suit of clothing as any man not a fop might wish to possess, for which he paid the remarkable price of twelve dollars, cash on the nail, so to speak. All which tells a story well worth listening to in these wretched hard times.

BE GOOD TO THAT CHAP.—Deal with him kindly, treat him with care; he went into it blindly, and has it to wear—that is, little that's nobby or not an "eye sore," for he rode the wrong hobby and missed the right store. Better by far, while seeking that suit, to have thought of the "Star," so silent and mute, by which many are guided to Murphy's famed Hall, where clothing's prided in abundance for all. 409 Clinton street, Johnstown.

SENSIBLE TO THE LAST.—A rural poet who recently gave expression to the sentiment that it was his desire to die "amid the grand solitude of the mountain tops," took it all back and said that he wanted to live a while longer, after he heard that Myers & Lloyd were selling the necessaries of life so cheap that it would pay any man much better to live and buy goods from them; than to die and pay his own funeral expenses.

OBITUARY.

WILL.—In Allegheny township, Cambria county, on Monday night last, Mr. AUGUSTUS WILL, aged about 35 years.

The remains of the deceased were interred in the cemetery at St. Augustine yesterday. The disease to which he fell a victim was contracted whilst serving his country as a soldier during the late war. He was highly esteemed by all who enjoyed his acquaintance, and they as well as his wife and two children are filled with sorrow at his untimely taking away. His father was one of the very first settlers of what is now known as Cambria county.

DENNY.—On Tuesday, 8th instant, C. B., son of Charles and Sarah J. Denny, of Madison avenue, Allegheny city, aged 11 months.

STRAY BULL.—Came to the residence of the subscriber, in Susquehanna township, Cambria county, on or about the 6th day of September last, a brindle Bull between 3 and 4 years old, with a white stripe across the shoulders. The owner will please come forward, prove property, and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.

WILLIAM MILLER.
Susquehanna Twp., Dec. 12, 1874-3t.*

STRAY SHEEP.—Came into the enclosure of the subscriber, in Allegheny township, on or about the first of October last, nine head of Sheep, eight of which are all white and the other black. Several of them have both ears clipped, others have one ear clipped, and others have no marks or brands. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, and take the same away otherwise they will be disposed of according to law.

JOSEPH CRAMER.
Allegheny Twp., Dec. 18, 1874.*

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of *Vend. Expon., Alias Vend., Exponas*, and *Firi Facias* issued out of the District Court of Common Pleas of Cambria County, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale at the Opera House, JOHNSTOWN, on **MONDAY**, the **4th day of January** next, at 10 o'clock, P. M., the following Real Estate, to wit:

ALL the right, title and interest of John Fulton, of, in and by a lot of ground situate in Conemaugh borough, Cambria county, Pa., fronting on an alley and adjoining land of Jonathan Orrieks, having thereon erected a two story plank house, now in the occupancy of John Fulton.—Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of John Thomas.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of William Etchinson, of, in and to a lot of ground situate in Johnstown borough, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lot of John Etchinson on the north fronting on Union street on the east, Vine street on the south, and Stoney Creek on the west, having thereon erected a two story plank house now in the occupancy of William Etchinson. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Joseph Stonebraker.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of William A. Peterson, of, in and to a lot of ground situate in Conemaugh township, Cambria county, Pa., (known as Buck's town,) fronting on the township road and adjoining lots of Levi Jacoby and Conemaugh township school, having thereon erected a two story plank house and blacksmith shop, now in the occupancy of William A. Peterson. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of David J. Shaffer.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of George Alberti, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Lower Yoder township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of C. Kurtz, John Kurtz, and others, containing about one acre, more or less, all cleared having thereon erected erected a one story plank house and log stable, now in the occupancy of Geo. Alebrti. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Highland & King.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of Lewis Ritz, of, in and to a half lot of ground situate in the First Ward of Johnstown borough, Cambria county, Pa., fronting on an alley on the south, adjoining lot of Henry Raab on the east, an alley on the north, and lot of Mrs. Grubie on the west having thereon erected a two story frame house, now in the occupancy of Samuel Bear. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Peter Glek.

HERMAN BAUMER, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Johnstown, Dec. 14, 1874.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately existing between C. L. Griswold and A. J. Griswold, of Ebensburg, Cambria county, Pa., under the firm name of GRISWOLD BROTHERS, was dissolved, on the 7th day of November, 1874, by mutual consent, and on the same day the said firm made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors, constituting Geo. C. K. Zahm, Esq., their Assignee. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by the said Geo. C. K. Zahm, Esq., and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for settlement.

C. L. GRISWOLD,
A. J. GRISWOLD.
Ebensburg, Dec. 4, 1874.-3t.*

WATCH HIM!—The young sneak thief who tore a couple of boards off the roof of the granary on the farm of the undersigned, in Carroll township, and then crawled in and stole a new oil can, will bear watching, notwithstanding the fact that he deemed it prudent to retain the stolen article just in time to escape arrest. It may be proper to say that I know the party well and could give his name, but it should suffice for the present to warn him, as I now do, to keep hands off my property in the future if he desires to escape the rigors of the law.

JOSEPH GUTWALD.
Ebensburg, Dec. 11, 1874.-3t.

STRAY BULL.—Came to the residence of the subscriber, in Clearfield township, on the 25th day of November, 1874, a red BULL, with some white on the hind part of his belly and curly hair of a brindle color on head and neck; has horns about two inches long; was two years old last Spring. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away; otherwise he will be sold according to law.

MARTIN L. CARLE.
Clearfield Twp., Dec. 11, 1874.-3t.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN!

Owing to the great scarcity of money and the long continued neglect of many of my customers to pay up their indebtedness for the past year or more, I am compelled to adopt

ANOTHER SYSTEM

of doing business. Very many of my customers have allowed their accounts to run for such an unreasonable length of time that a great loss to me, without any benefit to themselves, has been the result. Hence it is that I find it

Impossible to Continue the Credit System

and at the same time keep up my stock and meet my obligations promptly.

I am sincerely thankful for the liberal patronage that has been extended to me, and now earnestly ask one and all who are indebted to me, no matter how large or how small the amount, to call and settle, either by cash or note,

BEFORE THE 1ST DAY OF JANUARY, 1875,

as I need and must have money. Believing as I do from past experience (which I have paid well for) that it will be better for me as well as for my customers to adopt the ready-pay system,

I WILL NOT,

After the FIRST of JANUARY NEXT,

SELL ANY GOODS ON CREDIT.

I am fully convinced that in three cases out of four persons buying goods never find a more convenient time to pay than when they make their purchases, and as an inducement to my customers to buy for cash or in exchange for country produce, I will, after the above date,

KNOCK OFF ONE-HALF the PROFIT

heretofore realized in this place on goods of the same class.

Hoping that my old customers will take no offense at the new mode of doing business I am about to adopt, but will continue to favor me with their patronage on a strictly cash basis, which they will be sure to find the very best for all concerned, I pledge myself to mark my goods down to the lowest cash rates.

ONE PRICE TO ALL!

AND COMPETITION DEFIED!

IN GOODS AS WELL AS PRICES.

George Huntley,

DEALER IN

Stoves, Hardware, Tinware, Groceries, Paints, Oils, &c., &c.,

EBENSBURG, PA.

P. S. Manufacturers and others who sometimes find it necessary to send orders for goods through their employes, can make special arrangements, with the understanding that their accounts will be paid in fall at the end of each month. [Dec. 11, 1874.]

ASSIGNEE'S SALE

OF VALUABLE

REAL & PERSONAL PROPERTY.

BY virtue of an order issued out of the United States District Court, the undersigned will expose to public sale, in Loretto, Cambria county,

On TUESDAY, 29th December, 1874,

AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M.,

4 HEAD HORSES,

1 three spring BACK, 1 BAROUCHE, 1 two-horse CARRIAGE, 2 TOP BUGGIES, 1 OPEN BUGGY, 1 double and 3 single SLEIGHS, 4 double sets and 4 single sets HARNESS, 11 HORSE COLLARS, 1 Gent's SADDLE, 7 SETS SADDLE, 7 strings Bells, 7 Blind Bridles, 9 Robes, a lot of Horse Blankets, &c. Also,

1 Melodeon, 1 Sofa, 1 Marble-Top Table,

6 Cane-Seated Chairs,

1 Wardrobe, and many other articles.

Also, at the same time and place,

3 LOTS OF GROUND

with a TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE, large STABLE and necessary OUTBUILDINGS thereon erected. Well supplied with good water and in excellent condition.

☞Terms will be made known on day of sale.

PATRICK MEALLEY,
Assignee of FELIX RECK.
Loretto, Dec. 4, 1874.-4t.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Estate of PETER KAYLOR, dec'd.

Letters Testamentary on the estate of Peter Kaylor, late of Munster township, Cambria county, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of said county, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN G. KAYLOR,
THOMAS BARGENT,
JOSEPH HOGUE, } Executor.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

Estate of SILAS J. PARRISH, dec'd.

Letters of Administration on the estate of said decedent, late of Munster township, Cambria county, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment forthwith, and those having demands against the same will present them properly probated for settlement.

ELIZA PARRISH, Administratrix.
Ebensburg, Nov. 20, 1874.-6t.

W. L. FOULK,

Agent of the Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and West Virginia Press Association.

Is the only person in Pittsburgh who is authorized to solicit and receive pay for advertisements to be inserted in the CAMBRIA FREEMAN. He has our lowest advertising rates.

MILLINERY & DRESS MAKING.—The attention of the Ladies of Ebensburg and vicinity is directed to the fact that MRS. R. E. JONES has just received an invoice of new and fashionable Millinery Goods, at her rooms in the East Ward, Ebensburg. Wedding Bonnets, Hats, etc., a specialty. Dressmaking promptly and neatly done. The patronage of the ladies is respectfully solicited. [9-1.-tf.]

M. J. BUCK, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
CARROLLTOWN, PA.
Office in rear of John Buck's store. Night calls may be made at the residence of John Buck, Esq. [April 4, 1873.-tf.]

JAMES J. OATMAN, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Office on High street, nearly opposite Blair's Hotel. Residence in Town Hall, Julian street, where night calls should be made [4-4.-tf.]

DANIEL McLAUGHLIN, *Attorney-at-Law*, Johnstown, Pa. Office in the old Exchange building, (up stairs,) corner of Clinton and Locust streets. Will attend to all business connected with his profession.

F. A. SHOEMAKER.....WM. H. SECHLER
SHOEMAKER & SECHLER,
Attorneys-at-Law,
[9-1.] EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA. [tf.]

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is widely known as one of the most effectual remedies ever discovered for cleansing the system and purifying the blood. It has stood the test of years, with a constantly growing reputation, based on its intrinsic virtues, and sustained by its remarkable cures. So mild as to be safe and beneficial to children, and yet so searching as to effectually purge out the great corruptions of the blood, such as the scrofulous and syphilitic contamination. Impurities, or diseases that have lurked in the system for years, soon yield to this powerful antidote, and disappear. Hence its wonderful cures, many of which are publicly known, of **Scrofula**, and all scrofulous diseases, **Ulcers, Eruptions**, and eruptive disorders of the skin, **Tumors, Blotches, Boils, Pimples, Pustules, Sores, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm**, and internal **Ulcerations of the Uterus, Stomach, and Liver.** It also cures other complaints, to which it would not seem especially adapted, such as **Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Fits, Neuralgia, Heart Disease, Female Weakness, Debility**, and **Leucorrhœa**, when they are manifestations of the scrofulous poisons.

It is an excellent restorer of health and strength in the Spring. By renewing the appetite and vigor of the digestive organs, it dissipates the depression and listless languor of the season. Even where no disorder appears, people feel better, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. The system moves on with renewed vigor and a new lease of life.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

A LITTLE CONFAB

ABOUT THE

Singer Sewing Machine

And Where to Buy It.

COUNTRYMAN—See here, neighbor, can you tell me where I can buy the sewing machine people talk so much about?

CITIZEN OF EBENSBURG—Yes, with pleasure. I presume it is the Singer Sewing Machine that you mean.

C.—Yes, that's the name of it.

C. OF E.—Well, just down there, two doors east of Zahm's store, is the place, and my word for it you will be pleased with your purchase if you trust to one of those clever fellows, Messrs. Myers & Tate, the agents, have now on hand all styles and sizes of these indispensable machines, from the cheapest to the most valuable, and are accommodating gentlemen who will be pleased to show you the ins and outs of their sewing machines, whether you desire to buy or not. They also keep thread, needles and all the other paraphrenalia of a sewing machine, and are at all times prepared to attend to the repairing

PLANTED ON THE PRAIRIE.

A day or two ago, if our readers remember, we promised to give some facts in regard to the visit of Indian Agent Miles to this place, which at the time we were not at liberty to communicate. We are now prepared to state these facts, and in their perusal will be found one of the most swift and speedy instances of retribution on record—something which has never appeared in print, or, in fact, been reported by the military authorities. The night after General Sheridan left the Cheyenne Agency, a band of horse-thieves, headed by the notorious desperado, Jack Dunnigan, invaded the place and succeeded in running off seventy-five head of fine Indian ponies belonging to the agency. Sheridan heard of the bold exploit the next morning and sent orders to Fort Dodge to pursue the thieves as soon as possible, and when found, "plant them on the prairie" without any further ado. Acting under these orders, two detachments started out from Fort Dodge hard on the trail of the flying thieves, who, burdened by the unmanageable band of ponies, were making slow progress to the north east. About eight miles south of Dodge, on the north fork of the Cimarron, the military came upon the thieves, who, seeing that their time had evidently come, prepared to fight the thing out to the bitter end.

There were only three of them—one having "all the appearance of the military from part of the ponies—but they thought best not to surrender, and calmly laid down in the tall buffalo wallows' with their rifles to see the thing out. For nearly an hour the skirmish lasted, and there was no let up till the horse-thieves had been riddled through and through, and yielded up the ghost.

Then the military captured the ponies, scooped out a hole in the prairie, and literally "planted" the villians as directed by the stern and inflexible Sheridan. After this they returned to the post. Meantime another party, under the direction of Agent Miles, were spreading about the country to cut off the retreat of Dunnigan, the chief of all the offenders. They followed him to Hatchinson, and thence across the country to some point near Leavenworth, but he succeeded in avoiding capture, and is now reported somewhere in Pawnee county, Missouri.

When Agent Miles arrived in the city, three days ago, he at once got out a warrant for the arrest of Dunnigan, and has had the villain in search of him ever since, but the fellow is a wily old fox, and does not intend to put his head in a government noose right away, or have daylight let through him by the bullets of the regulars. Agent Miles says Dunnigan is the most cunning and desperate horse-thief on the frontier, and allows that five hundred dollars will readily be given for his capture. It is not at all improbable that Dunnigan has heard of the terrible fate of his more unfortunate companions, and put himself beyond the reach of the law. Most of the stolen ponies have been recovered. Agent Miles returned to the agency yesterday, having given up all hopes of catching his man. Further particulars obtained from Mr. Miles himself, and are in every way reliable.

CLEAR GRIT.

One day last week, a farmer named Wall, living near Stoyberville, met with an accident that, but for his grit and coolness, might have resulted fatally. In his field, sixty rods from his house, was a large bolder which he wished removed, and thought that the most expeditious way and the least expensive would be to sink it. Accordingly, he commenced to dig under the rock. After he had got well under the stone, the earth caved and the huge rock came tumbling down upon him. It broke one of his legs, and savagely bruised the other.

The spade, with which he was digging, was broken also, and there Wall was caught with a ton or two of rock above him. The wind was blowing fiercely, although he made as loud an outcry as possible, he was unable to make any of his family hear him. Then the clear grit of the man came to the top. The spade was caught under the rock, as was himself. With his hands he dug it loose and used the implement so industriously that in due time he had liberated himself and then, with one leg entirely useless and the other seriously disabled, he crawled sixty rods to the shelter of his own roof. At last accounts he was considerably and happy in the prospect of a speedy recovery from his injuries.

AN ENGAGING MANNER.

Politeness is to a man what beauty is to a woman. It creates an instantaneous impression in his behalf, while the opposite quality exercises against a prejudice against him. The politician who has this advantage, easily distances all the rival candidates, for every voter he speaks with becomes instantly his friend. The very tones in which he asks for a pinch of snuff are often more potent than the logic of a Clay. Polished manners have often made scoundrels successful, while the best of men, by their hardness and coldness, have done themselves inestimable injury—the shell being so rough that the world could not believe there was a precious kernel within. Had Raleigh never flung down his cloak in the mud for the proud Elizabeth to walk on, his career in life would scarcely have been worth recording. Scores of men have been successful in life by pleasing manners alone. A trait of character is well worth cultivating, lads. Never forget the value of true civility.

It is a common mistake to suppose that eating before sleep is injurious. This entirely depends upon the quantity. Not at all unfrequently does it happen that people are sleepless for want of food, and a little taken either when they first go to bed or when they thus remain sleepless, will be generally found far more efficacious, and of course infinitely less injurious, than any drug in the chemist's pharmacopia. These are the physical remedies for sleeplessness which have the best recommendation. As for the moral ones, there is certainly a good deal more to be said. Perhaps the most stringent of all rules are: "Avoid anxiety!" and "Don't go to bed owing anybody a grudge!" Cheering the bitter end of a quarrel is a thousand fold more injurious to repose than swallowing a whole teapotful of the very greenest of green tea.

A GREAT STRIDE

UP AND OVER

Business Customs!

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OLD METHODS found to be faulty or objectionable, discarded. A new and vastly advantageous plan hereby adopted!

OAK HALL

Already the Largest Clothing Concern in America, and leading the Trade,

IT STARTS ON A NEW CAREER!!

Thoroughly reorganized on a greatly improved plan.

Silencing Objectors! Asserting Equal Rights to All!
Ending the Possibility of Unfairness! Ensuring a Scale of Still Lower Prices!
Dropping every feature liable even to Criticism!

GUARANTEEING PURCHASERS AGAINST MISTAKES, FITS, REPRESENTATIONS, UNDERSTANDINGS.

DISSATISFACTION with Price or Purchase rendered IMPOSSIBLE!

A PLAN

By which it is hoped to double in the coming year the already immense business of

WANAMAKER AND BROWN'S

ENORMOUS ESTABLISHMENT,

Making its Annual Sales more than $6,000,000!!!

BY MERITING and SECURING the Patronage of all classes of the Community to a degree never before enjoyed by ANY one House in any department of trade!!! Sure to command itself and be commended

BY ALL THOUGHTFUL FOLK,

Because advantageous alike to both buyer and seller.

Thirteen years of interested and eager observation of different methods of doing business, while establishing and extending the largest clothing trade in the United States, have brought us to the following conclusions: 1st. That a customer has a right to some of the reasons that his purchase shall prove exactly as represented. 2d. That cash payments is the only basis consistent with the very lowest prices, as credit in every case necessitates higher prices to cover losses by bad debts, interest, law suits, hire of collectors, increased number of book-keepers, &c. 3d. That, though justice does not require it, comfort and success generally in dealing are greatly promoted by giving to the purchaser the privilege of exchange of goods, but of retaining the same within a given time, and have promptly paid back the cash in full. 4th. That all customers buying at the same time, should pay precisely the same price for the same quality of goods. 5th. That the interest of customers will be best served by abolishing the practice of paying salesmen a percentage on each sale, as it leads to "forcing sales" by misrepresentation. Once before, when we first introduced One Price, Cash Payment, and Full Guarantee, as the FOUR CARDINAL POINTS by which we shall hereafter steer our craft.

EXPLANATION AND ELABORATION

OF WANAMAKER & BROWN'S NEW PLAN.

44 POINT. "CASH."

Houses doing a credit business must provide for losses on bad debts, interest on long-standing accounts, capital locked up, etc. To bear such losses themselves would drive them out of business. Therefore a per cent. is added to the price of each article sold, to cover this leakage, and Cash Buyers whether they know it or not, really pay the bad debts and the interest on the long credits of the other customers! Under the Cash Payment system one pays only for what he gets, and contributes nothing to a "Sinking Fund."

By this Reduced Charge we shall lose some of our customers no doubt, but we will gain far more we lose one, the advantages being so great to all who can avail themselves of them. So we say

CASH THROUGHOUT.

Bring Money for Clothing, and we will supply it at prices possible under no other plan.

24 POINT. "ONE PRICE."

The fairness of this feature of our plan all will praise. It is simply meeting all alike—exacting nothing from the inexperienced to bargain or higgle over, and giving the same good bottom price to the most experienced customer's part could possibly exact, because the "First Price" which we make on our goods, shall invariably be

NOT the "First" Price, but the LAST and LOWEST PRICE.
NOT the "TOP" Price, but the VERY BOTTOM LIMIT.

In other words, Salesmen or "Headmen," have never been allowed, under ordinary circumstances, to fall below a certain figure! It is at that, or at a figure fixed by the firm, they are instructed to mark our goods, calculating the cost to the exact penny, and fixing the price at the low minimum profit on which business on a large scale can be continued.

We know that the larger business we do, for and anticipate, will require a large increase in the number of salesmen, and we shall therefore ask no "First Price" in order on the Greatest Profit, calculated to the exact and lowest penny, which it will not be difficult to do with universal Cash Payment for the rule. The price will be marked in plain figures and no abbreviation allowed.

NOTE.—Whenever the exigencies of the season, the state of trade, or the varied market may demand, the right is reserved to, through circulars, a letter, or other business means and mark down any lot or lots of goods, changing the figures to all the buyers, that the new rate may be the same to all, and all buy alike at the mark down prices.

WANAMAKER & BROWN WILL NEVER HOLD THEIR GOODS.

24 POINT. "Full Guarantee."

A printed Guarantee, bearing the signature of our firm, will accompany each garment as a Warrantee. This binds us in every sense, and will be honored as quickly as a good draft of the Government of the United States. This is a sample of the Full Guarantee, and tells its own story:

GUARANTEE.

We hereby guarantee

1st. That the prices of our goods shall be as low as the same quality of material and manufacture are sold anywhere in the United States.

2d. That a price was precisely the same to everybody for same quality, on same day of purchase.

3d. That the quality of goods is as represented on printed labels.

4th. That the full amount of cash paid will be refunded, if customers find the articles unsatisfactory, and return them unworn and uninjured within 10 days of date of purchase.

[Signed,] WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
Sixth and Market Streets, Phila.

DATE,.....

46 POINT. "Cash Returned."

This is simply a concession on our part to our customers, to secure them full confidence in dealing for goods they know very little about, and we thus prevent any occasion for dissatisfaction from any and every cause whatsoever. If the garment is not exactly what you thought, if your taste changes, if the "home folks" prefer another color or another shape, if you find you can buy the same material and style elsewhere for less money, if you conclude you don't need it after you get home, if the season changes suddenly and you wish you had not bought it, bring it back unworn and uninjured, and the full amount of money you paid will be returned on the spot. What more can we do for our customers than this, when we make our clothing so that they can draw the money value with it equally as well as with a check on the bank?

THE ADVANTAGES

Incident to a system having for its cardinal points these which we have now explained, are simply innumerable. Saving of time and temper, perfect security, absence of all huckstering, &c., &c., &c., &c. But above all this

IT MAKES CLOTHING CHEAP.

! !

Sinking the prices several degrees below what they have been heretofore, or could possibly be under the old system.

By dispensing with certain clerks no longer needed, it reduces "Store Expenses."
By enforcing CASH Payments, the bad debts are avoided.
By putting plenty of ready money in hand, it enables us to buy goods at figures that credit men know nothing about.
By increase of sales, a smaller profit on each article is sufficient

All of these "By-Ways" lead direct to

CHEAPNESS,

and this without lowering the quality or style of our Celebrated make of Men's and Boys' Clothing

SOME OTHER THINGS

Wherein our plan differs from others:
(a) It combines all the good points which exist, separately, or in parts, combinations, and it adds many new and important features.
(b) It gives such a guarantee as no house in the world, to our knowledge, ever ventured to give as a rule.
(c) It makes our goods equivalent to checks on a bank, wherever they are presented unworn or uninjured.
(d) It has the great advantage of an immense business already established, to sustain the "New Constitution," and under no other circumstances could so many radical concessions to customers be made.

We have for years been working towards the present point, and though naturally falling into the current methods of trade, we observed and noted the defects of the old systems, and have been carefully weighing for a long time these newer plans, and preparing for this

ENTIRE CHANGE OF BASE

We now, using clear of all combinations or customs, and burn the bridges behind us.

Investigation is asked into all we have here put forth.

Staking the hard-earned and fought-for reputation of our house (of which we confess we are proud) on the faithful and exact fulfilment of all the promises and conditions hereinbefore laid down.

On this new, and in many respects Original Plan, we launch the Oak Hall Craft on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3d, 1874,

Sound for the Fall Trade, and by all our experience in trade, and all our knowledge of human nature, we are led to anticipate that Marvellous and unprecedented Increase of Business for which we are well prepared. Our warehouses, comprising 2 spacious rooms, are stocked to the full—our lesser wardrobes have been turning out large quantities of goods to us (that are now in store, and Foreign fabrics by the ship load are now on our counters. Our new cuts and more careful finishing. Everything possible has been done to meet and gratify the rush, and now LET IT BEGIN.

OAK HALL. (THE LARGEST CLOTHING-HOUSE IN AMERICA.) S. E. Cor. 6th and Market Sts., Philadelphia. WANAMAKER & BROWN.

GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN,

OCTOBER, 1874.

EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT!

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

NEW GOODS!

AT EXCEEDINGLY LO PRICES.

Medium and Fine Dress Goods!

EXTRA GOOD BARGAINS.

At 18½ cents, new Fall Dress Goods in desirable styles and colors.
At 25 and 31¼ cents, extra good bargains in Black Mohair Alpacas, Finest kind.
At 50 cents, Empress Cloths, all shades—real bargains.
New English Serges, Sateens, Brilliantines, Suitings, Camel's Hair Cloth, &c.
Mourning Dress Goods, an unusually large assortment at very low prices.
New Merinoes and Plaids in great variety.

A Choice Selection of

Ladies', Misses and Children's WOOLEN HOSE.

Muslins, Calicoes, Domestic Goods, &c., very cheap for Cash.

Extra good bargains in Linen Towels and Toweling, Bleach Bath Towels, &c.
Bleached and Colored Table Linens, very low.
Shirting, Sheeting and Pillow-Case Muslins, all widths and qualities.
Furniture Cambrics, Dimities, Checks, &c., &c.

Morgan's Celebrated BLANKETS, YARNS, FLANNELS and CASSIMERES.

ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN

Ladies', Misses', and Children's HATS and BONNETS,

trimmed and untrimmed. Elegant new French Flowers, Pompons, Plumes, Wings, &c. New Ribbons, handsome Sashes and Sash Ribbons; Ladies' Scarfs, Ties, Ruchings, &c. Kid Gloves, Silk Gloves, Lisle Thread and Cotton Gloves. Ladies', Misses' and Children's Underwear. Woolen Leggings, Baby Hoods, Cloaks, Scarfs, &c., &c.

MOURNING GOODS.

Veils, Shawls, Gloves, Shroudings, Crape Hats and Bonnets, always on hand.

BEADED TRIMMINGS, LACES, BELTS, POCKETS, PORTMONAIES, &c.

A FULL LINE OF EMBROIDERIES, LACES AND DRESS TRIMMINGS AT LOWEST PRICES.

Bergbman's ZEPHYRS and GERMANTOWN YARN a Specialty.

AT THE POPULAR MAMMOTH STORE OF

GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN, 113 and 115 CLINTON ST., JOHNSTOWN.

ESTABLISHED TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

FRANK W. HAY

Manufacturer,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

—OF—

TIN, COPPER,

—AND—

Sheet-Iron WARES,

AND DEALER IN

HEATING PARLOR and COOKING

STOVES,

Sheet Metals,

—AND—

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY.

Jobbing in

TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON

PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Nos. 278, 280 and 282 Washington St.

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

JOHNSTOWN, PA. CLINTON STEEL WORKS. Andrew Moses, DRAPER & TAILOR. Pittsburgh, Pa.

Parke's Marble Works,

130 Franklin Street, Johnstown.

MONUMENTS, HEAD and TOMB STONES, COUNTER and CABINET SLABS, MANTELS, &c., manufactured of the very best Italian and American Marbles. Entire satisfaction guaranteed in price, design and execution of work.

☞ Orders respectfully solicited and promptly filled at the very lowest cash rates. Try us.

Oct. 24.-m.* JOHN PARKE.

LOGAN'S MARBLE WORKS!

121 Franklin Street, Johnstown.

JOHN W. LOGAN, - Proprietor.

MONUMENTS, HEAD and TOMB STONES, COUNTER and CABINET SLABS, AND TILE, &c., manufactures of the very best Italian and American Marbles. Perfect satisfaction in work, design and price guaranteed.

☞ Orders respectfully solicited and promptly executed. [Johnstown, Nov. 11, '74.-tf.]

GEO. M. READE, *Attorney-at-Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office on Centre street three doors from High street. [aug.27,'74.]

W. D. McCLELLAND.....JOHN HANNAN.

McCLELLAND & CO.,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

Fancy and Plain

FURNITURE!

AND CHAIRS.

We keep constantly on hand a great variety a full line of elegant

PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS,

IN STYLES AND AT PRICES TO SUIT ALL CUSTOMERS

Having the most skillful workmen in the city, we are prepared to fill all orders for

OFFICE AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE!

IN PIECES OR SUITS,

At PRICES Below

Either Eastern or Western Manufacturers.

Warerooms, No. 81 FRANKLIN Street,

NEARLY OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Repairing Neatly and Promptly Done.

☞ All Furniture sent for and delivered in the city free of charge. [8-13,'74-y.]

Wood, Morrell & Co.,

WASHINGTON STREET,

Near Pa. R. R. Depot, Johnstown, Pa.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

MILLINERY GOODS,

HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
IRON AND NAILS
CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING
GLASS WARE, YELLOW WARE,
WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE,
PROVISIONS and FEED, ALL KINDS,

Together with all manner of Western Produce such as FLOUR, BACON, FISH, SALT CARBON OIL, &c., &c.

☞ Wholesale and retail orders solicited and promptly filled on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms

WOOD, MORRELL & CO.

JOHNSTOWN FURNITURE EMPORIUM.

WM. P. PATTON,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

—ALL KINDS OF—

CABINET FURNITURE

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Bureaus,	Cane Chairs,
Bedsteads,	Wood Seat Chairs,
Washstands,	Kitchen Furniture,
Sideboards,	Bed Lounges,
Chamber Sets,	Mattresses,
Parlor Sets,	Tete-a-Tetes,
Wardrobes,	Extension Tables,
Book Cases,	Dining Tables,
Lounges,	&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

SCHOOL AND HALL FURNITURE

made to order in excellent style and at low prices. Cabinet and undertakers' warerooms of all kinds for sale. Furniture delivered to any point in Johnstown or at Railroad station free of extra charge. WM. P. PATTON.

Johnstown, Oct. 13, 1870.-tf.

G. W. YEAGER & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers of

TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE,

AND DEALERS IN

Heating, Parlor and Cooking Stoves,

No. 1402 Eleventh Avenue,

Altoona, Pa.

ROOFING and SPOUTING made to order and warranted perfect in manufacture and material.

Orders respectfully solicited and promptly attended to, and polite attention accorded to all, whether they purchase or not.

Altoona, Sept. 5, 1873.-tf.

Ebensburg

WOOLEN FACTORY!

HAVING introduced new machinery into our Woolen Factory, we are now prepared to manufacture on short notice CLOTHS, CASSINETS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS of all styles STOCKING YARNS, &c., &c.

☞ Wool taken in exchange for goods or worked on shares. Market price paid for wool.

T. M. JONES & SONS.

Ebensburg, Feb. 26, 1872.-tf.

THE CAPTAIN'S GEESE.

An old whaling captain, who had spent the whole prime of his life on the ocean, but indifferent success, have scraped up a few thousand dollars, retired from the sea, moved into the country with his family, and bought a small farm. One of his neighbors said to him after he settled on the place, "Capt. K., you've got a nice small farm here, and you ought to have a good flock of geese. It's a grand place to raise 'em, and they'll be pr'fitable to you." "Well, I think they will," said the captain, "and I've got some nice ones to sell you," said the kind neighbor. "You come over and look 'em out yourself." So the captain went over, a suitable number, making his selection, and would among a school of whales, when "brought to," or as a boy would put it, "hooked" a basket of apples. In the Spring following he happened to be visiting at the house of another neighbor, and among other things inspected the geese, making comparisons in his mind highly favorable to the investment. "Don't think your birds are quite as some as mine," he remarked, especially as they have any eggs yet?" "Oh, yes, they have been laying freely for this month or more." "Well, I don't know how you've managed it, for I've got the handsomest flock of geese anywhere this season—don't mean to brag by one from my neighbor, for I don't, but I feel 'milish, too. But they haven't begun to lay yet. I only wish you would come over and see 'em. Perhaps you can tell me how to manage 'em." He promised to come over and see 'em the next day, and as soon as he could speak for laughter, he explained the ancient maritime custom in the case of the honest old captain, by informing him that they were—all ganders!

MISPLACED THEATRICALS.

A good story is being told at the expense of Tony Denier, the negro minstrel, well-known as a "wool man" with Kelly & Leon's Minstrels, while Lake Schoolcraft officiated in the amusing capacity at the other end. On another evening Carrie Louise Kellogg and her English Opera Troupe, occupied the opera house, and was an attraction of the moment. To add to her pleasure, the management placed a large basket of flowers on a pedestal in front of the stage, looking rather conspicuous, as it appeared to be directly in front of Schoolcraft. Early in the evening Tony and Billy Manning—the whole company, in fact—Williams, an local actress of the place, had entered the house and were seated in the dress circle. Hardly had Tony seated himself, however, when he espied the basket of flowers. With an inquiry into the matter, she at once made up her mind that some admirer of Miss Kellogg had sent him a handsome present, and her little blood was up, and she determined that she should have a larger and handsomer one. She rushed from the place, ran across the street to the Sherman House, procured a large basket of flowers, and returned in time to the theatre. When she found her basket of flowers gone, and in its place a basket of apples, she was almost overcome with astonishment, and was about affording to Manning, who was sitting in the front row, a good thrashing, when the house broke out in laughter. Miss Kellogg got the basket of flowers.

BIRDS AND THE SHEPHERD.

Not long since a Swiss shepherd boy, fourteen years of age, was tending his flock on the deep among the hills to Canton, Berne, when a bear made a raid upon the flock and killed two of the finest sheep. The courageous little fellow attempted to drive the bear off by beating it with a stick, when Bruin turned upon him, and he was obliged to run for his life. The bear was following rapidly upon him, and there was apparently no escape. Suddenly the lad found himself on a narrow ravine, three hundred feet deep, close by, across which he could leap, while he hoped the bear would not notice it, and fall to the bottom in attempting, but still with quickness of thought he fetched the edge of the precipice, and was out of sight before the bear could reach the opposite side. The bear, in his anger, did not see the ravine, and fell headlong to the bottom, where, bruised and battered, he was unable to rise, for the lad found him.

A GRATEFUL ELEPHANT.

A troop of elephants were recently passing a green stall on their way to water. The woman who kept the stall took a fancy to one of the elephants and frequently regaled her favorite with refused greens and fruit, which produced a corresponding attachment on the part of the animal toward the woman.

One day the group of elephants passed the stall separately over-turned the pots and pans, and in her haste to preserve her property forgot her little son, who was in danger of being trampled to death. The favorite elephant perceived the child's danger, and taking him up gently with his trunk, carefully placed him on the roof of a shed close at hand.

The St. Louis *Journal* tells the story which will give joy to the heart of every man who has ever taken a trunk with him on a railroad journey: "A traveling incident is told us by a clergyman who has just returned from a health trip. He relates how a baggageman on a far Western railroad was impelled by the force of habit that he failed to knock around and kick and pass the trunks of an elephant, a menagerie company's baggage loaded the beast on a flat car. The force of habit in the trunk was nine strong, and the heap of blood and bones beside the track demonstrated that for once in a while a trunk counter the trunk had the best of it. The clergyman above remarked this incident came under the lips of a clergyman lately returned from a western trip, taken for his health."

HOW AND THE REASON WHY.

According to an English journal, the difficulty of removing hard putty from a window sash can be obviated with great readiness by simply applying a piece of heated metal such as a soldering iron or other similar implement. When heated (not red hot), the iron is to be passed closely over the putty, thereby rendering the latter so soft that it will part from the wood without trouble.